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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 95 BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

GENERAL STRIKE TO BEGIN TO-DAY

Will It Last For Three Months?

Leaders' Hope For Success If Official Neutrality Is Maintained

Workers Torn Between Confidence And Fear

REPORTS FROM OTHER CENTRES NOT ENCOURAGING

Bugles and trumpets sounded a fighting refrain, flaming red colour flags flew about and lusty slogans rent the air when nearly 10,000 workers of Bombay assembled at the DeLisle Road Maidan on Sunday evening and took the decision to launch a general strike as from to-day (Monday).

The strike commences with the sounding of the mill sirens at 7 in the morning and arrangements to hold demonstrations all over the mill area at daybreak have been made by the Strike Committee.

Squatting closely round a small platform in a vast semicircle, the workers responded to the speeches of Labour leaders and shouted vociferously "On with the Strike, Victory to Strikers".

PROSPECTS OF STRUGGLE.

Are the strikers prepared for the sufferings and hardships involved in a prolonged strike? What are the prospects of the success of the struggle?

A "Chronicle" representative put these questions to several strike leaders at the close of the meeting, and received the reply, that the success of the strike was assured if Government maintained their professed attitude of strict neutrality in industrial disputes, and if the strikers got public support.

STRUGGLE TO LAST THREE MONTHS?

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Council of Action, revealing Labour plans said: "We begin the strike to-morrow morning, and we expect the strike to be complete in all the mills within a week". He was of opinion that 99 per cent of the textile workers were united on the strike issue, and added: "Believe me, this ordeal will last for a minimum period of three months.

"Hard lot for the workers. Will they be able to withstand the sufferings and starvation"? asked the interviewer.

"The workers are determined to revolt against the offensive of ruthless wage-cuts launched by the mill-owners. If the strike is to be a success we want the help of the public. We have practically no finances. The Nationalist Press has rightly held that a strike would be justifiable on the grievances of the workers alone, but they argue that the present time is not opportune for a strike."

POSITION THAT BROOKS NO DELAY.

"We hold that if we put off the strike at the present juncture", said Mr. Nimbkar, "the position of the worker will become worse and so we go ahead boldly. I am sure if Government do not proceed with the rumoured repressive measures against Labour leaders the prospects of success of the present strike are bright."

He ridiculed the suggestion thrown out by an Anglo-Indian paper that the strike may lead to communal troubles and said that workers were not trained or taught to think in terms of religious differences. Their struggle was based on the demand for bread, and communal considerations would not weigh with them.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MR. NIMBKAR.

Mr Nimbkar made a dramatic statement at the meeting that on Saturday night, almost on the eve of the general strike, three persons waylaid him near the Union Office at Lalbaug, and assaulted him and left him with a warning "Let us see how you are going to carry on the strike".

He was unable to indentify his assailants but he declared that workers would not be bullied by threats.

While these are the views expressed on behalf of Labour, the city millowners are confident that the strike will fizzle out very early.

Anyhow the mill area is seething with excitement. According to the programme of the Strike Committee the workers will assemble, in front of the mill-gates at 7 and decline to go in.

PICKETING AT MILL GATES.

Picketing will make its appearance from the very first day, and the struggle will then commence in right earnest. The police are taking ample precautions and will be seen in large numbers in the Parel area. With the limitations of proper organisation in the Labour ranks and lack of funds the dice appears to be heavily loaded against the workers, but it is too early to attempt to give a forecast of the results of the strike.

THE GENERAL STRIKE

Hopes And Fears

(By Our Special Correspondent)

According to the decision of the Strike Committee, the textile workers of Bombay are expected to down tools 'en masse' this morning as a protest against the attack of the millowners on their living standards. The Labour leaders seem to be confident of the success of the strike and one of them told me that "no Chimney will emit smoke on Monday." But how far this is going to be so, will be seen to-day

No doubt during last week there has come about a remarkable change in the atmosphere in the mill area. Where one found uncertainty, doubt and absolute pessimism, one find there grimness and determination. "We are driven to it. We will have to down tools. The thing had to come sooner or later. Starvation, we know stares us in the face. But our passivity in the face of the drastic cuts in our remunerations and the new schemes of rationalisation and the abnormal proportions to which unemployment has grown leave us no other alternative than to put up a determined resistance. It is a question of struggle for existence. And we shall struggle boldly. This is what a group of enthusiastic workers told me, when I took a round of the mill area.

THE OTHER SIDE

This is, however, only one side of the picture. There are workers who are still oppressed by pessimism. They do not feel confident that the strike will succeed. And failure means worse conditions. They are afraid that the workers' power of resistance is limited. With the meagre wages drastically cut, they have not been able to put by a copper for a rainy day and hunger may drive those who have remained jobless for a long time to "black-legging". They also want the strike; but each one wants to see what the fellow in the other mill will do.

TAKING THE RISK

Thus, the ranks of labour are torn between confidence and fear and such a circumstance does not warrant the assertions of the Labour leaders. One of them, however, admitted to my repeated cross-questionings, that the hopes of complete success are not very bright. A few mills will certainly come out and in the course of the week or next few days the others will follow suit. The idea seems to have got into the head of the leaders that postponement of the strike will lead to reactions that will result in the disintegration of whatever organisation they have been to create in the past few days. They are decided on taking the risk and leaving the rest to the rank and file of the workers.

GOVERNMENT'S PREPARATIONS

In the mean time Government appear to have planned a policy of keeping "the ring clear". A posse of police with lathis is invariably present at every public meeting of the workers. Behind each propaganda lorry of the Strike Committee are two or more police vans with armed police. Two of the Secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee, Messrs. Mirajkar and Ranadive are already incapacitated from doing any work, both being on bail.

Besides these, there is general feeling that the leaders of the strike may be either rounded up or picked up one after the other as soon as the strike materialises.

MILLOWNERS' PLAN.

While this is the attitude of the Government, the Millowners on their part are doing everything,—except the right thing, viz., restoration of the cuts and crying halt to their offensive,—to see that the strike does not materialise. About half a dozen mills were working on Sunday with the view, it is alleged, to keep them

(Continuer On Page 11)

STATE LOTTERY IN FRANCE

Two Drawings A Year Totalling Million Francs

PARIS, April 22.

A new State lottery is attached to the loan of a milliard francs, which is officially sanctioned on behalf of the Credit National, which administers compensation for war damage. In addition to five per cent. interest, the drawing will be made twice a year, totalling a million francs annually.—Reuter.

minor injuries.

COL. PRECUP AND 12 OTHERS GET 10 YEARS

Sequel To Plot To Murder King Carol

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUCHAREST, April 22.

Colonel Precup and 12 other accused have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

A Bucharest message of April 12th stated:—"Despite official denials of a plot to assassinate King Carol and to abduct Madame Lupescu, it is officially admitted that 11 army officers have been arrested, being "implicated in isolated action of a subversive character." They include Colonel Precup, who organised, Carol's return from exile in 1930.

10 ACCUSED TO HANG

Six Get Life Sentence

SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER OF PATHANS

LYALLPUR, April 21.

Loud lamentation of relatives gathered outside the Additional Sessions Judge's Court to-day greeted the sentences passed on 26 accused in what is known as the "Jaranwala Murder Case."

Ten accused were sentenced to death, six to transportation for life and ten including two approvers were acquitted. They were charged with the murder of four Pathans over a land dispute in Maulviwalla village—A. P.

"Abhyudaya" Urges Open Session Of Congress

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

"The Abhyudaya," leading Hindu weekly, strongly criticises the recent Lucknow decisions, and declares that the meeting at which they were adopted was neither the meeting of the Provincial Council nor the U. P. Congress Committee.

The paper adds that the resolutions passed are vague and indefinite, and capable of many interpretations. It expresses itself against Council entry and demands an open session of the Congress to decide the question after first setting aside the Lahore decisions.—A.P.

Ansari On Dual Policy Of Repression And Reforms

HOLLOWNESS OF CLAIM WILL BE EXPOSED

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Regarding the vacillating attitude of the Government concerning the dissolution of the Assembly, Dr. Ansari in a statement to the press says:—

"The claim of the Government that the majority of people in India approve of their dual policy of repression and reforms, has been challenged by the Swaraj Party".

"The Party had declared its intention to contest the elections to the Assembly on this clear issue to expose the hollowness of this claim."

"If the Government now shirks by postponing the elections, it would mean that they are afraid of the adverse verdict of the country at the polls."—A. P.

Trade Union Conference Supports General Strike

"We May Fail, But We Will Venture"

Support to the General Strike of textile workers was given by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference which met at Ganesh Maidan, Lalbaug, Bombay, on Sunday evening. The Conference was largely attended.

Mr. Rajni Kumar Mukerji, who presided at the Conference in the course of his presidential address remarked: "Out of 150,000 textile workers in Bombay more than 40,000 are unemployed. The general strike will threaten nearly a lakh of workers. We are aware of the gravity of the situation. We may fail, but we will venture."

"At no time was the patience of workers more taxed than now, declared Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech.

UNDER OMINOUS SHADOW.

"And yet", he continued, at no time were the men more divided into various factions and groups than now. We are therefore under an ominous shadow of depression. But courage amidst adverse times is the gift that God has given to the exploited masses, and so taking courage in both hands we shall stand up looking firmly towards the nearing goal of freedom.

Describing Bombay as the pioneer city in the field of Trade Unionism, he said: "Some of the greatest strikes had been long and strenuously fought in Bombay. Who has forgotten the great Postal Strike of 1919? Who does not remember the strike of the sweepers of Bombay in 1920. Above all who can forget the great mill strike of 1928 that for the first time roused the consciousness of the world towards the great political currents that were running over the working class of India."

NEED FOR UNITY.

Stressing the need of unity he said:—"The All-India Socialist Party, recently inaugurated at Jubbulpore under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress presumes to give a lead to all leaders of Labour Movement. Under its banner, I appeal to all the diverse factions to melt their differences and prepare a united front against the coming political crisis."

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

In conclusion he welcomed the newly formed Congress Socialist Party but doubted whether the party would be able to do anything unless they came out boldly and shook hands with the workers.

President's Address

"The workers in India are face to face with the greatest crisis and the young proletariat must decide for itself the correct line of action necessary for the success of its aim. The important question to consider is the correct evaluation of working class leadership at this critical time in the history of mass movement in India.

What is the state of things around us. There is a standing army of unemployed workers towards whom the Government are indifferent and their allies, the Indian bourgoisis is callous. There is poverty stinging at the dor of millions. There are rationalisation, wage-cut, short hours, dismissal, and thousand other grievances from which the workers are suffering—said Mr. Rajani Mukerji addressing the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress.

Alluding to the general strike he said:—

GENERAL STRIKE.

"Why a General Strike? To answer this you have to know what are your actual demands. You need more wages. The unemployee workers need employment. We would need less hours, but without any reduction in wages. There are other disabilities and wants. We want them all to be realized. We have raised the slogan of the "Direct Weapon"—a General Strike to realize other demands. You, gentlemen, did also employ direct weapon through the national Congress, and fought for your concessions. You financed Bombay Congress to gain your object. We have no financing business here. We mean to get our rights, but we have to remember one fact that the capitalists are organized. We have to mobilize our forces! It is impossible for one man to struggle against an organized force. An army of workers must be mobilized against the capitalist organized force in the Province.

The general strike is the weapon for you to do it. The struggle has already begun. A series of strikes would be necessary.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference passed a resolution declaring that the im-

(Continued on Page 3).

200 Miners Entombed?

50 Bodies Recovered In Mine Explosion Near Sarajevo

BELGRADE, April 22.

Poignant scenes were witnessed for 24 hours on the top of the mine at Kakanj near Sarajevo, where a serious explosion occurred ysterday. Women and children were waiting, singing or wailing Bosnian death-songs for the unascertained number of workmen.

It is believed nearly 200 are below Rescue of 15 men working near the entrance has re-stirred the hopes of watchers, which however, seemed doomed to disappointment as the rescuers explored the mine and received no answers to the tapped messages from sections where the men were entombed. Hitherto 50 bodies have been recovered.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

GRAND PRIX, BORDINO

ALESSANDRIA, (Italy) April 22.

Tarzic Nuvolari, the famous Italian motorist, crashed during the race, Grand Prix Bordino. Both his legs were fractured, and he received other grave injuries.

Treacherous roads were responsible for numerous accidents. One Italian driver named Pedrazzini was killed.—Reuter's Special

DEFENCE OF GOVT. MEASURES

PARIS, April 22.

A reasoned defence of Government's deflationary measures issued by the Minister of Finance points out that short of default the Government had three possible courses, namely, (1) loans, (2) depreciation of currency or (3) adjustment expenditure to revenue.

Depreciation was rejected as disguised bankruptcy while loans were inadmissible since the rate at which France was able to borrow is six per cent. compared with two and a half by Britain.

The Minister declares the present high cost of living must be adjusted by a prudent progressive elimination of root causes, namely, high interest rates, burden of taxation and high railway tariffs, and claims the Government's policy will increase the purchasing power, by bringing into circulation the vast sums now hoarded owing to uncertainty of the outlook.—Reuter's Special.

Sikh Sardar's Life Threatened

AMRITSAR, April 21.

Sardar Jaswant Singh Jhabal, President, Gold Temple Managing Committee, has received another red letter—the second within a month—asking him to resign his membership of the Central Akali Dal, the new organisation of moderate Sikhs, and dissociate himself from Sardar Kharak Singh's party, failing which he will not be allowed to continue to live. The letter, which was posted bearing at Tarantaran, purports to have been signed by one Banta Singh. It has been handed over to the C. I. D.—A. P.

Aviatrix Crashes And Is Injured

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, April 22.

The Australian aviatrix Miss Batten flying solo to Australia from England, crashed in darkness near Rome. The machine was wrecked, and she received

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN MINE EXPLOSION.

BELGRADE, April 22.

Falls of earth and infiltration of water are adding to the difficulties of rescue parties at the Kakanj mine. It is feared the deathroll will be very great.

Hitherto 147 bodies are recovered. It is officially stated the explosion was due to the presence of unusually large quantities of gas.Reuter.

Full Confidence In Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

Loyalty to Gandhiji and full confidence in his leadership were expressed by a meeting of about a hundred Congressmen of Gujerat which met to-day at Broach to consider the present political situation.

The meeting endorsed the statement of Gandhiji regarding the civil disobedience movement. It appreciated the sacrifices made by the peasants of Gujerat for the country and appointed a committee to raise funds for their relief.

A sum of Rs. 3,700 was collected on the spot. The meeting urged the calling of a meeting of the A.I.C.C. and a Congress session to frame the future Congress policy and in the meantime recommended the carrying out of the constructive programme including propagation of Swadeshi and Khadi, removal of untouchability, prohibition, spread of adult education, organisation of labour and peasants.

An amendment was moved urging that the economic programme suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru be taken up; but it was lost.—A. P

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A Dyeing Master for an up-country mill fully qualified in yarn and piece dyeing all sorts of fast and loose shades. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, the Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Co. Ltd., Chalisgaon. E. K. (8279).

Wanted for an up-country Parsi Girls' Boarding School, three lady teachers of any community—one B.A. or S.T.C. preferred, one P.T.C. preferred and one for Art and fancy work. Apply stating qualifications, minimum salary required in addition to board and lodging to Box No. 2286, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Graduates, &/or Under-Graduates as Canvassers for selling Swadeshi Printing Inks in all colours—See personally during the Office hours, Dolatram Kashiram & Co., Karelwadi, Opp. Pande's Dharamshala, Thakkerwar Road, Bombay 2. (8240).

Wanted: Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—1st Floor of beautiful Husseini Mahal Opposite Mazagaon Police Court. Tel. No. 40348 (2258).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

For vegetarian Hindus large Upper Flat at Setalvad Road. Five bed rooms, Hall, Dining Kitchen, attached baths, Hot water, night light gas fittings, garage, etc. Apply Pandit, Phone 42869. (2284)

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 322. Bombay.

Wanted—Special Agents to sell our "Lucky Policy" of Rs. Ten rupees Terms lucrative. Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Ambala, 4. (2212).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per Insertion.

1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000.

DESIGN OF A GOLDEN CASKET.

The grateful and loyal people of Gondal State propose to celebrate the life-work of half a century's beneficent rule of His Highness Maharaja Shree Bhagvatsinhjee in his Golden Jubilee Year, 1934. Original and artistic designs chiefly emphasising the prominent features of His Highness' administration are invited for the Golden Casket to be presented to His Highness encasing the People's Address.

The designs should be complete in all details and should be with necessary instructions and specifications.

The selected design will be awarded a prize of Rs. 500 (Five hundred). Those not selected will be entitled to consolation prizes amounting to Rs. 500 according to the decision of the Committee.

The last date for sending in the competitive designs is 31st May, 1934.

Information for guidance in designing the Casket may be obtained from the President, the "Golden Jubilee Committee," Gondal, Kathiawad.

a 8265

NOTICE.

WANTED for Nawanagar State Medical Service, one Lady Doctor, having qualifications not less than M.B.B.S. Higher qualifications and hospital experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the U/S, stating salary expected.

D. H. VARIAVA,
Capt. F.C.P.S.
for Chief Medical Officer.
Nawanagar State.
8263.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 37th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1934, at 1 O'clock (S. T.).

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 13th April, 1934.
8268

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Department of Chemical Technology:—

Reader in Dyeing and Printing Reader in Chemical Engineering	Rs. 400-30-550
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"Six Copies of"

The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st May.

QUALIFICATIONS OF READERS.

Readers should possess a post-graduate degree (with research) of a recognized University or its equivalent, and should, in addition, have had adequate experience in research, teaching and works practice. The successful applicants will have to work under the supervision of the Head of the Department and will be required to assist in the organization of their respective sub-departments.

QUALIFICATIONS OF LECTURERS:

Lecturers should be graduates of a recognized University and should have adequate experience in research, teaching and works practice, and should be specialists in their respective subjects. Full particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned.

Canvassing direct or indirect will disqualify an applicant for any of the above appointments.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 17th April, 1934
8264

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that temporary receipt No. 3234 for 25 Ordinary Shares Nos. 430617 to 430641 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the joint names of Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Patel and Mrs. Shera Jehangir Khambatta, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, "Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 23rd April, 1934.
2285.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAMABAI JEHANGIR KAIKHUSHROO MEHTA, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece of redeemed foras freehold land (formerly consisting of three pieces) situate at Charni Road in Bombay, admeasuring 992 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property of the executors of Shamrao Hirachand, on the East by Tapia Building, belonging to the executors of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, on the South by Jalbhoy Road, and on the West by the property of Dwarkadas Kalyandas and which said piece of land was formerly registered along with other land of Rustom Sorabji Powvala and Kavasshaw Sorabji Powvala by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1|7371 and 1|7384 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 1149 of Girgaum Division and the buildings thereon known as "Abbas Building" are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward D. No. 2062 (17-22) and Street Nos. 9N to 9S.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1934.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8275

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 600 half round country teakwood sleepers 10' x 10" x 5", for delivery within of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, 30-4-1934. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for "Sleepers country teak."

The time within which supply will be made should be stated.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2. A deposit of Rs. 200 must be paid in the Chief Accountant's office along with the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. K. VARIAVA,
Chief Storekeeper
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.
8278

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,
and
In the matter of the CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 6th June, 1934, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 20th day of April 1934

H. H. WADIA.
Official Liquidator
Jehangir Building,
133, Esplanade Road, Fort.
8277

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client USMAN ALLAUDIN has agreed to purchase the property described in the Schedule hereunder written at an Auction Sale. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim or interest to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easements, maintenance, possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35, Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahomedan Street, in the Island and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2,000 square feet or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 198 and New Survey No. 1|3537 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 4053, Street No. 240 and bounded as follows: On or towards the North by the property of Adam Abba, on or towards the South by the property of Mariambibi, on or towards the East by a Sweepers Passage and on or towards the West by the Public Road and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1703, Byculla.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1934.

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8276

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN PROPERTIES.

SALE by the Undersigned of Valuable Immovable Property, situate at Chinch Bunder Road, (Nowroji Hill Estate) opp. Maisheri Mansion, on FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 2nd February, 1926, passed in Suit No. 2786 of 1925 (The Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. v|s Mulji Dharsi and Co., and others).

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THE NEW GENERATION SPEAKS

Frank Hardie Explains Why He Is A Socialist

I am a Socialist primarily because I believe in the principle of social equality, writes Frank Hardie in the "News Chronicle."

To accept this principle does not mean to believe that all men are equal. Obviously they are not. What it does mean is to believe that they should all be treated as if they were.

Thus we all in theory agree that all men should be equal before the law. The fundamental basis of my Socialist faith is the belief that this is not merely a principle of justice, but one capable of general social application.

The theologians tell us that we are all equal in the sight of God. If that is so, why cannot we all be content to be equal in one another's sight?

Let me illustrate this point with reference to education. This is a subject which particularly concerns a student, and the title to which I have to write justifies me in treating it from the point of view of personal experience.

I have had all the advantages of being educated at a Public School and a University. This has not been done without sacrifices on the part of my parents and efforts on my part. But the fact remains that several thousands of pounds have been spent on my education primarily because of the accident of my having been born of upper-middle-class parents.

That meant that I was just beginning the serious part of my education at an age when other children were being pitchforked into an overcrowded labour market. No proof whatever exists of their being less fitted than I to have taken advantage of the privileges which I have enjoyed. Therefore it is surely only natural that I am passionately anxious that these privileges should in the future be open to all on absolutely equal terms.

But, thinks some reader, there is in this country an educational ladder. If there were a "ladder" that would in itself prove that ours is not an equalitarian society; but in point of fact, to use Professor Tawney's phrase, there is not a ladder but only a greasy pole.

Socialism, then, means the building of an equalitarian society That in its turn means the abolition of our present gross disparities of wealth.

Poverty wouldn't so much matter if we were all poor together; what is wrong is that while thousands of our fellowmen through no fault of their own live in houses admitted to be unfit for human habitation, suffer from malnutrition (I prefer to call it "hunger") and so on, other people still have the money for expensive cars and for yachts on the Riviera.

It is true that these luxuries do give employment. But this contrast between great wealth and extreme poverty is fundamentally not an economic but a moral question. Either you hink this contrast wrong or you don't. I cannot here argue the point.

ABOLITION OF POVERTY

Whether our ultimate aim should be that of so sound an economist as Bernard Shaw, namely, absolute equality of income, is probably a question which under Socialism can safely be left to settle itself. Thus the next step in the argument is to say that the chief means to the Socialist end of an equalitarian society is the abolition of poverty.

Never before in the whole history of the world has it been possible even to dream of abolishing poverty; when wealth was produced simply by human muscular energy, there just wasn't enough to go round. But in these days of the enormous wealth potentially to be created by power production, it is for the first time possible to abolish poverty.

Common-sense tells us that this is not a crisis of over-production, but of under-consumption. But it is on account of capitalism that poverty is allowed to flourish in the midst of plenty.

MOTIVE-FORCE OF CAPITALISM

The motive-force of capitalism is the making of profits. This means the maintenance of as large a margin as possible between the cost of producing any commodity and the price at which it is sold. One of the largest items of costs of production is always wages. Consequently, under capitalism there is a constant pressure to increase profits by reducing wages. But the reduction of wages means a reduction of purchasing power.

Roughly, this is the explanation of the great capitalist paradox of people not having the money to buy the goods which they so desperately need and which we could so easily make in abundance.

The remedy is the elimination of the motive of profit and the substitution of the motive of public interest (for lack of space, I am afraid the reader must just "take it from me" that there would be plenty of incentives to labour under Socialism).

PRODUCTION FOR USE.

This point is expressed in the slogan of "Production for use and not for profit!" and this principle must be placed side by side with that of Lenin: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs."

The Socialist in fact says that the principles of democracy must be extended from the political to the economic sphere. The economic life of the community must be conducted under the ultimate control of the community for the benefit of the community.

This does not imply that every industry must be nationalised on Post Office lines; but it does imply that to make a start key industries (e.g., transport, agriculture, banking) must be socialised in the ways which best suit each particular one of them.

We had to "control" many industries, i.e., improvise an unintended Socialism, in order to win the war; conscious planning is needed in order to win the peace. And it is only in a planned Socialist economy that unemployment can be abolished in the only way in which it can really be abolished, by the redistribution of leisure.

All this, some readers may be thinking, sounds all very fine, but what in fact Socialists must love to do is to stir up Class War. To think that is completely to misunderstand what is meant by that particular expression, and it would require another article to clear up that and similar misconceptions.

It is obvious that Socialism has no meaning if it does not in practice mean, after a short period of transition, a substantial material improvement in the conditions of life of the working-classes.

Those conditions are only too often a blot on our civilisation. It is true that they have gradually been improved, but not in the least in proportion to the increases of wealth of the nation as a whole.

Capitalism in its great expansive period of the nineteenth century has to its credit enormous material achievements, but our greatest living historian, Professor Trevelyan, tells us, and rightly, that "the feet of clay of the Victorian giant was the condition of 'the masses' in the industrial districts."

SPLITTING OF RANK AND FILE

(Continued from Page 1.)

mediate goal of the working class was complete national independence with the transfer of power to the exploited masses of India.

Some of the other resolutions passed at the Conference were:—

This Conference whole-heartedly supports the All-India Textile General Strike, and assures the textile workers of India in general, and Bombay in particular, of the full support and sympathy of all the workers in the Bombay Presidency in their struggle.

This Conference calls upon the workers of different industries, trades, railways and different transport industries to support the strugle of the texile workers by collecting funds, holding meetings and sympatheeic strike.

SPLITTING OF RANK & FILE

This Conference condemns the action of the organisers of the G.I.P. Railway Labour Union as an attempt to split the rank and file of the G.I.P. Railway workers, and calls upon the entire Railway workers to disown them.

This Conference views with deep concern the constant unemployment among the agriculturists, and increasing unemployment among the intellectuals and manual yorkers in this province, specially in the textile industry, docks and railways.

This Conference severely condemns the attitude of the authorities of the Bombay Corporation for the grievances of their workers and supports all the demands in that connection.

H. E. S. SAWADA IN BOMBAY

Sailing For Japan On Wednesday

His Excellency S. Sawada, the head of the Japanese trade delegation to India, arrived in Bombay from Delhi on Sunday by the Frontier Mail. He was received at the Bombay Central by the Consul-General for Japan and many Japanese businessmen. He sails for Japan on Wednesday.

GOVT. NOT OPPOSED TO COAL PLAN

But Want More Details Before Placing Issue Before Public

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

The following has been sent to the Associated Press for publication by the Secretary, Indian Mining Association:—

The attention of the Committee of the Association has been drawn to a statement issued by the Associated Press, which states that the coal restriction plan has been rejected by the Government of India, as the Government are opposed to protection. Nothing can be further from the truth than to say that the plan has been rejected by Government. Far from rejecting the proposals the Committee regard the reference to them by Government as a first step towards gathering that material which is considered necessary before a completed scheme can be placed before the legislatures of the country in order that the coal industry, which is recognised by Government to be so vital a factor in the economic structure of India, might be placed on a healthy and economic basis. Indeed the Central Government have intimated that they are prepared to place the issues, without delay, before local governments and the interests concerned, once the statistical material considered necessary by them is placed in their hands.

Not only has the industry been assured of the Central Government's sympathetic attitude towards their proposals but also the Governors of the three provinces most interested in the industry (i.e. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces) have all evinced keen interest in them. With this as the known and true position of affairs the committee of this Association are at present engaged in a study of the points which have been made by Government and they hope to be in a position in the near future to forward a considered reply to the Government of India which they trust will result in the coal restriction of output scheme being passed into law in the not too distant future.

THE LETTER.

The following is the letter written by the Government of India Department of Industries and Labour) to various coal associations as the considered opinion of the Central Government on the scheme submitted to them:—

The Government of India observe that the coal industry itself is by no means united in support of the scheme. A representation has been received from the Indian Mining Federation which shows that the Federation, while favouring the principle of restriction, declines to accept clauses 2 and 8 in the scheme propounded by the Indian Mining Association. Moreover, there is a substantial opposition from certain colliery owners in the Central Provinces who feel that the scheme will operate unfairly against partly developed properties. Further, the scheme does not extend to the Indian States which produce coal. This lack of unity of unity presents a serious obstacle to the further consideration of any scheme, and the Government of India need not stress the desirability of securing agreement within the industry. But, as they recognise that the position of the industry is far from satisfactory, they have given their full consideration to the different proposals submitted to them.

They must make it clear at the outset that they can not take any immediate action of the kind suggested by your Association. In the scheme submitted by your Association it is proposed that all expenses in connection with the working of the scheme should be met from funds at the disposal of the Coal Grading Board. The Coal Grading Board was established in order to stimulate the export of Indian coal to foreign markets, and the Government of India could not ask the legislature to agree that its funds should be diverted to an entirely different purpose in the manner proposed.

WANTED PUBLIC OPINION.

A further serious objection to any precipitate action is that the question is one on which it is essential that local Governments and public opinion should be consulted. Coal is a commodity the supply of which is vital to the economic structure of the country and alterations in its supply and price have immediate repurcussions on every industry of importance. It may be added that action was not taken even in the case of the tea industry until local governments had been consulted.

The Government of India are in any case, not in a position to consult local governments and the other interests likely to be affected on the present question, until they are in possession of material sufficient to enable those consulted to reach a considered conclusion on the question at issue. Your letter refers in general terms to an uneconomic level of prices, to the cost of production, to the fall in prices, to continued depression; but it does not contain a single figure or precise statement of fact. No industry can claim statutory protection at the public expense—which is what is demanded in the present instance—which is not prepared to prove its claim by the production of proper statistical material. At the present time specially when many industries are facing serious difficulties, it is necessary to establish a very strong case in order to justify legislative assistance in securing an increase in the price of coal A second serious defect in the scheme submitted is the absence of any protection for the other interests concerned. The associations which favour restriction differ regarding the constitution of the Committee which is to administer the scheme, but they agree in proposing that Government should invest complete control (including the power to regulate production) in a Committee which is to consist, except for an official Chairman, exclusively of persons representing the coal industry.

SAFEGUARDS.

To sum up, the Government of India will be willing to place the issues before local governments and the interests concerned without avoidable delay provided the statistical and other material furnished by the industry in support of its case for restriction of output is, in their view, sufficient to justify this procedure. This material should include at least full particulars of the movements in coal prices, and of the costs of production of coal. Further it is essential that those who are asked to consider a scheme of restriction should have a precise indication of the level of prices which the scheme is designed to secure and of the methods by which it is proposed to ensure that the scheme does not result in an undue rise in price.—A.P.

What Does Hitler Mean To Do?

Need To Avoid Any Mood Of Panic, Says Bertrand Russell

This "Hitler Over Europe?" By Ernst Henri. Dent. 5s. is a book which it is difficult to read without some violent reaction, either of total disbelief, or scared opposition to German, writes Mr. Barbrand Russell in the "News Chronicle."a

Both are mistaken, no doubt, at the moment as a result of 15 years of unjust oppression, Germany has been driven into a mood of extreme militarism, against which it is necessary to take precautions, but there is more need than ever before to avoid a mood of panic

Hitler, according to Mr. Henri, is the tool of the German Steel Trust, which wishes, primarily, to recapture the ore of Lorraine, and secondly, to make money out of war and the conquest of markets. Anti-Semitism and the championship of the middle-class are, if he is to be believed, mere talk for the public.

SLAVERY OF THE WORKLESS.

The unemployed are being turned into labour armies, separated from their families, given board and lodging, but almost no money wages, and turned into virtual slaves; this part of the Nazi programme will appeal to reactionaries everywhere

Hitler has elearnt from Russia, as this book explains, a new technique in foreign affairs. Just as the Third International has endeavoured to produce among the advanced parties an atmosphere of friendliness to the Soviet Union so the Fascist movement is to produce everywhere a sympathetic attitude to Germany among reactionaries

This is to be utilised in Holland, Scandinavia, Poland, Austria and the Balkans to create a pro-German bloc. In England there can be no doubt that the most Conservative elements in the Government have been more friendly to Germany since Hitler came into power than they ever were before.

All this, according to Mr. Henri is in accordance with a plan framed by Herr Rosenberg for the conquest of the world. Following the precedent of Bismarck, the Powers are to be tackled singly: after a period of Central European consolidation. France, Russia and England are to be successively demolished.

Wars are to be brief, and to be decided by aeroplanes and poison gas; the decisive factor will be not infantry or artillery, but the Steel Trust and the chemical industry.

It is impossible to know, in such matters, how far Mr. Henri can be accepted as a trustworthy authority. In every country, there are men who have undesirable purposes, but they are only important in so far as they control the government. I do not question that the German Government would like to conquer Europe, having experienced what it is to be conquered by Europe.

HOW TO KEEP PEACE

There is, therefore, good reason for solidarity among the other Powers against aggression, but there is not reason for injustice. The aim of all who desire the preservation of peace must be such an international organisation as shall make aggressive war, no matter on whose part, very unlikely to succeed, while granting equality to all Powers so long as they abstain from aggression.

Europe, ever since 1918, has used victory to impose unjust burdens on Germany, and Hitler is the natural result.

Assuming, as I fear one must, that there is a danger to civilisation from the aggressive spirit of the Nazi Government, it does not follow that one should meet it with anything but a calmly defensive policy. Let it appear that its aggressive aims cannot be realised, and they will presently be abandoned; but it must also appear that there are no aggressive aims on the other side.

Mr. Henri's book is extraordinarily interesting, and is valuable as giving the economic origin and basis of Hitler's power. It is valuable also as showing, to those who may be inclined to believe in Fascist policy, that, in fact, behind a facade of phrases, this is a policy for big business, not for the middle-class.

The book shows also that the peace of the world cannot be secure so long as the steel industry is in private hands. Such morals for all countries may be safely drawn from recent German developments; but to draw specifically anti-German morals would be neither safe nor wise.

LADY TATA MEMORIAL TRUST

Scientific Research Scholarships

The following is issued for publication:—

Applications are invited for 'Ten' Scientific Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 150 per month each for the year 1934-35.

The Scholarships are open to men and women and will be tenable for a period of twelve months commencing from the 1st July 1934. Any or all the Scholarships may be extended for a further period of twelve months, within the discretion of the Trustees. All old scholars who desire renewal should reapply.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPLICANTS.

Applicants who must be of Indian nationality, must be Graduates in Medicine or Science of a recognised University. They must undertake to work whole-time and will be debarred from private practice. In the duration of the period of his scholarship or award the recipient of the benefit shall devote himself to the work before him to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees, who reserve the right to withhold payment at their discretion.

The subject of scientific investigation which they may select must have a bearing directly or indirectly on the alleviation of human suffering by disease.

Applications must be forwarded through the Director of a recognised Research Institute or Laboratory where the candidate proposes to work and must be accompanied by a letter from the Director stating that he has critically examined the details of the proposed Research, that he approves of the general plan and that he is willing as far as possible, to guide and direct the investigation and give laboratory facilities.

Candidates will be required to furnish the following additional information in their application, along with certificates of physical fitness and character:—

(a) Full Name; (b) Age; (c) Sex (d) Permanent Address; (e) Details of Academic Career; (f) Particulars of their past and present Research qualifications; (g) Particulars of the proposed Research

HINTS TO APPLICANTS

Applicants must state briefly and clearly the subject of the proposed Research and give a detailed statement of its scientific aims and methods.

Applications, which must be typed, must give full particulars in the order indicated above and must be addressed to the Secretary, The Lady Tata Memorial Trust, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 1st June 1934.

Applicants are warned that any canvassing, direct or indirect of the Trustees or Members of the Selection Committee, will entail disqualification. and also that the Scholarships are liable to be terminated without any notice on receipt of any unfavourable report from the Director under whom a Scholar may be working.

The result of the selection will be announced on the 18th June 1934 and the successful candidates will be required to report themselves for duty, to their respective Directors, on the 1st July 1934.

Scholars will be required to submit periodical progress reports every four months to the Secretary of the Trust, through and with the remarks of the Directors under whom they may be working.

Train Runs Into Cart ... And Kills Bullocks

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Jhansi wires:—

Train No. 453 passenger ran into a cart with two bullocks at mile 549/3 near Parbati on 21st April at 6-40 p m. The bullocks were killed and the cartman injured.—A. P.

Bania's Excommunication Declared Void

High Court Holds Caste Had No Right To Pass Resolution Without Hearing Any Evidence

Mr. Justice Blackwell in the Bombay High Court delivered a lengthy judgment in the suit filed by Mr. Ramji Motichand against Naranji Purshottam Sangani and six other persons on behalf of themselves and other members of the Dassa Sorathia Bania Caste at Bombay for a declaration that his ex-communication from the caste was void in law and that he continued to remain a member of the caste and was entitled to all civil rights and privileges in respect of the properties of the caste, and for an injunction restraining the Defendants from preventing the Plaintiff from exercising his rights as a member of the caste.

ENGAGEMENT BROKEN OFF

In March 1930, the Plaintiff's Sister-in-law Shanta was betrothed to one Vaumali Kurji. In breach of her betrothal she was given away in marriage to Mr. Girdhar Lalbhai in April 1931. No sanction of the caste was obtained for the purpose of breaking off the previous engagement. On 2nd May 1931 the caste believing the Plaintiff to be one of the persons who had aided and abetted the performance of such a marriage passed a resolution stopping all communal intercourse with the Plaintiff. It further resolved to appoint a Committee of seven persons with power to give effect to or suspend the resolution after hearing an explanation from the Plaintiff in case he wanted to defend himself.

The Plaintiff declined to attend before the Committee stating, that the meeting of the caste at which the resolution was passed was irregularly convened and that the appointment of the committee was illegal and void.

On 12th May 1931 the caste in meeting assembled passed a resolution confirming the previous resolution and excommunicating the Plaintiff.

Thereupon the Plaintiff filed the suit in the Bombay High Court. The suit came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Blackwell when Mr. M. V. Desai, Mr. Daftary and Mr. Sonpal instructed by Messrs. Purmanand and Jesubhai appeared for the Plaintiff. The Defendants were represented by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Engineer and Mr. K. T. Desai instructed by Messrs. Haridas and Co.

NOT RESPONSIBLE

Counsel for the Plaintiff contended that the Plaintiff was not responsible for the marriage of Bai Shanta with Girdharlal. He stated that aiding and abetting such a marriage did not constitute a caste offence. The caste did not follow the proper procedure prescribed by its rules before excommunicating the Plaintiff. The matter should have been first investigated by the managing committee before it was brought before the caste. No notice of the charge against him and of the punishment to be meted out to him in case he was found guilty was given to him and to every member of the caste before he was excommunicated. Natural justice was denied to him and the resolution passed under such circumstances should be held invalid.

The Defendants contended that the caste had acted "bona fide" in accordance with its usual practice and usage. The resolution of the 2nd of May was not a resolution of excommunication. Before the caste passed its final resolution of excommunication on the 12th of May ample opportunity had been given to the Defendant to defend himself. Natural justice had been done to the Plaintiff and the court should not sit in appeal against the decision of the caste. The rule as regards the managing committee was a dead letter and no managing committee was in existence for several years past.

The case lasted for over two months, the actual hearing having occupied over twenty days

SHOULD NOT ACT CAPRICIOUSLY

His Lordship in delivering a considerable judgment observed that before a man could be excommunicated natural justice must be done to him. He must be given notice of the specific charge brought against him and must be informed of the consequences that would follow in case he was found guilty. He must have sufficient opportunity of making his defence. Notice of the meeting of the caste must be given to every member of the caste and it must contain the particulars of the charge to be brought against the person accused of the offence and must state the nature of the punishment that would be meted out to that person in case he was found guilty. The caste must follow its prescribed procedure and should not act capriciously.

In the case before the court His Lordship observed that the caste had not followed the procedure laid down by its rule. The case was itself to blame for not appointing the managing committee before which the matter should have first been brought and the proceedings were therefore vitiated. The court considered that the resolution of the 2nd of May was a resolution of excommunication. As no notice was given to the Plaintiff about the charge that was to be brought against him at the said meeting, the resolution was not valid in law.

MERELY CONFIRMATORY

The resolution of the 12th of May was merely a confirmatory resolution and was held to be improper and invalid. Though the Plaintiff was afforded a sufficient opportunity to be present and make his defence before the meeting of the 12th of May as——the notice convening that meeting was lead in as much as it did not state with sufficient particularity the charge against the Plaintiff and the punishment to be meted out to him in case he was found guilty the resolution passed at that meeting was bad in law.

His Lordship further held that the caste was not entitled to pass a resolution of ex-communication without having any evidence before it on mere suspicion. He further held that there was no sufficient evidence to establish the proposition that aiding and abetting such a betrothal constituted a caste offence.

Under the circumstances His Lordship held that the Plaintiff's ex-communication from the caste was void in law and that the Plaintiff continued to remain a member of the caste. The court granted an injunction restraining the Defendants from preventing the Plaintiff from exercising his rights as a member of the caste in connection with the property and funds of the caste.

His Lordship directed the costs of both the Plaintiff and the Defendants to come out of the properties of the caste.

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When Removal Of "Untouchability" Is A Fraud!

Harijans As Freed Hindus Should Enjoy The Same Rights As All Members Of Other Communities, Says Gandhiji

MADRAS, April 20.

Gandhiji writes in to-day's 'Harijan":—

"A Harijan sends the following questions for me to answer:—(1.) Why are you so much interested in our cause? (2.) If all religions are one in your consideration are the Christians not entitled to combat untouchability? (3.) In what way will our people be benefited, if untouchability is removed? (4.) Why should we enter Hindu Temples? (5.) Did not the Hindu deities that have incarnated oppress us? (6.) Arya and un-Arya are the divisions created for us. What harm is there if we remain separated? (7.) Even in untouchables there are many sub-castes. What do you propose to do with this problem? (8.) Once you said that Swaraj can be attained the day untouchability is removed. Is this present propaganda directed to that end? (9.) If so, are you going to give equivalent rights with other Hindus to our crores of untouchables? (10.) Instead of opening temples and eradicating untouchability suffice it if you make provisions for our livelihood.

THE REPLIES.

They are good questions. My answers are:—

(1.) I am interested in the Harijan cause for the sake of purifying myself of the taint of untouchability and doing panance for the sin; and being jealous of the reputation of the faith I profess, I am anxious that fellow-members of the faith should also purge themselves of the same.

(2.) Not only are the Christians entitled, but it is their duty to combat untouchability in their own midst. But if the question is that Christians should combat untouchability in Hindusim, my answer is that they simply cannot do it. Because untouchables of Hindusim should not be untouchables to Christians. The Anti-Untouchability Movement means weaning Hindus from their error. This cannot be effectively done by non-Hindus, even as Hindus cannot bring about religious reform among Christians or Mussalmans. If the question means that Christians should combat untouchability among Hindus by converting untouchables to Christianity they do not advance the cause in any shape or form, the cause being reformation among caste Hindus. If the latter repented of their sin, the Harijans would be delivered from the yoke of untouchability in a moment. Conversion can never do it.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

(3.) In many ways. I enumerate some below:—

(i) Caste Hindus will be purified by their repentance.

(ii) The economic, moral, social and political status of Harijans will be improved at a bound by the removal of an artificial barrier which has been stunting their growth all along.

(iii) Untouchability that is imposed on untouchables is such a poison that it has overtaken those living within its zone. And, therefore Hindus, Christians, Mussalmans and others have become untouchables to one another. Real Removal of untouchability must bring us all together and thus promote a heart unity of the different communities of India.

(iv) Removal of Untouchability with all its implications must mean a great contribution to the promotion of Universal Brotherhood.

INCALCULABLE HARM.

(4.) Harijans need not enter Hindu temples if they do not wish it. But they should if they have faith in them: The Temple-entry Movement has for its object not the entering by Harijans into Hindu temples but the opening of these temples to all those Harijans who wish to enter them for worship.

(5.) I should be sorry if I found that the Hindu deities oppressed Harijans, and if they did they were certainly not beneficent deities, but evil ones to be shunned.

(6.) He would be a bold man who is able to say to-day with any degree of success who is Arya and who is un-Arya. Historians tell us that a blending of the two took place centuries ago. If now a sharp division is attempted, it will harm not only Hindus both caste and outcaste, but it wil harm the whole of India and by implication the whole of humanity.

(7.) When untouchability practised by caste-Hindus is radically removed, its off-shoot among untouchables will automatically wither.

"EQUAL OPPORTUNITY."

(8.) I should assert the statement again. But the present propaganda is directed only to the purification of caste-Hindus and therefore of Hindus. And when that purification is demonstrably attained, not only Swaraj but many other desirable results will follow. The word "Swaraj" as here used does not mean a mere legal status but something far better and more lasting. I would call it an organic status evolved from within.

(9. Whatever meaning may be given to the word "Swaraj," removal of untouchability will be a fraud, if it does not carry with it the enjoyment by the freed Hindus of precisely the same rights as the other Hindus and all other communities may enjoy under it.

(10.) It is beyond me, a single poor mortal, to make provision for the livelihood of millions. That can only be achieved by their whole effort and God's grace. But if temples are flung open to Harijans and untouchability is eradicated, the dead weight that is griginding them down will have lifted and they will have an equal opportunity with the rest of their fellow-men for earning an honest livelihood.—A. P.

ARMED POLICE FOR LUCKNOW VILLAGE

Sequel To Apprehension Of Breach Of Peace

LUCKNOW, April 21.

As precautionary measures, armed police guard has been posted and an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been promulgated in Chinhat village about 8 miles from Lucknow, as breach of peace during Muharram is feared on account of the existing communal tension there.

The trouble, it is stated, has its origin in the construction of a temple sometime ago by Hindus under a peepul tree whose branches, it is said would obstruct the passage of tazias.

Muslims wanted the branches of the trees to be either cut or tier to other branches in order to keep them out of the way.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate inspected the place and succeeded in persuading the Hindus to agree to the proposal of tying the branches high above the ground.

Proceedings under Section 107 Cr. P.C. have also been instituted again a dozen members of each community and the situation at present is perfectly normal.—A.P.

YOUNG PATIDAR SUCCUMBS

Fatal Sequel To Women-Folk's Quarrel

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

A young Patidar died as a result of a scuffle between Patidars and Miyanas in the Asarva suburb of Ahmedabad.

It appears that the scuffle arose over some quarrel between their womenfolk and the men went to complain to the Miyanas, who it is alleged attacked them with sticks and hatchets.

The police soon arrived on the spot and removed the headman and his son both of whom were seriously injured and the son succumbed to his injuries.

The alleged assailants are absconding.—A.P.

GIRL DISCHARGED AFTER 15 DAYS' DETENTION

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Miss Swarupa Das, the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. Manmatha Das, pleader, since externed from Midnapore, who was arrested from her father's Calcutta residence in connection with the terrorist movement in Midnapore was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate after a fortnight's detention in police custody.—United Press.

Two Dacoits Killed In Fight With Villagers

KURIGRAM, April 21.

One dacoit was killed and another seriously wounded (who subsequently died in hospital) in a skirmish between villagers and a gang of dacoits numbering 12, while retreating with booty worth Rs. 3,000 after raiding the house of one Dharani Patri of village Panchgachi.—United Press.

Party To Municipal Commissioner

The friends and admirers of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani (4th from left), the retiring Municipal Commissioner, wished him and his family, who are proceeding to Europe, "Bon Voyage" and gave them a Garden Party at Jethabhai Bungalow, Peddar Road, on Friday evening.

Com. Rajini Mukherjee (garlanded), President-elect of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, arrived on Saturday morningby the Calcutta Mail and was greeted by local workers and labour leaders.

CUTCH PEOPLES' GRIEVANCES

Issue To Be Raised At Forthcoming Conference

BHUJ, April 21.

Considerable interest has been evoked all over the Cutch State by the issues to be raised during the forthcoming Bhuj session of the Cutch State Subjects Conference. Attention will be concentrated on the dearth of schools, dispensaries, and libraries in Cutch.

The Conference will put in powerful pleas in favour of efficient safeguards against the standing menace of leopards, in villages, the heavy lending charges at Mandvi and Kandla, the rummaging of passengers' kit and other hardships of travellers availing themselves of the Rozi Kandla Steamer Service and against the harassment by State Officials in Wagad and elsewhere of the cultivators and other inhabitants.—United Press.

INDIAN FINED IN COLOMBO

Attempting To Smuggle Automatic Pistol

COLOMBO, April 22.

Attempting to smuggle ashore an automatic pistol, an Indian was fined Rs. 500, yesterday, by the principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

The fine was paid immediately and the man was released.

The firearm, which was confiscated, is said to be an expensive one and the attempt to smuggle it ashore was detected on Saturday night at the jetty.—(United Press.

TEACHERS AND LEGISLATURES

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

It is understood that the Executive Council of the Allahabad University has passed a resolution rescinding a previous resolution passed in 1926 whereby teachers of the University were not allowed to stand for the legislatures.—A.P.

Barisal, April 21.—Three persons were sentenced to death and five others to transportation for life by the Additional Sessions Judge for murdering a woman.—(United Press.

BURDEN ON PARENTS

Minister Cancels Schools Inspector's Circular

QUICK CHANGE IN TEXT BOOKS

PATIALA, April 20.

The following order has been issued by Rai Bahadur Captain Dina Nath, Minister of Education to the Headmasters of schools in the State:—

"I received a representation from the booksellers of Patiala on the 9th April, 1934, protesting against the circular issued by the Chief Inspector of Schools, prescribing text-books for the year 1991, thereby changing the majority of the books that were in use during the year 1990. This representation was followed by as many as five representations signed by a large number of respectable citizens of Patiala, protesting against the aforesaid circular as it would prove a great burden on the resources of the poor parents.

NO BURDEN ON PARENTS.

"On receipt of these representations, I addressed the Chief Inspector of Schools, calling for an immediate report. It cannot be denied that on account of the universal economic depression prevailing in India from which the Patiala State has not escaped, the policy of the Education Department must be to put as little burden as possible on the parents of students. Even in the Punjab the Director of Public Instruction has issued repeated circulars emphasising the desirability of making as few changes in the text books as possible. Moreover, under the circular issued by the Chief Inspector of Schools the Headmasters of various schools in the State have been given very wide discretion in the use of certain text-books, which, in my opinion must lead to good deal of canvassing and corruption.

ORDER CANCELLED.

"I, therefore, hereby order that the circular issued by the Chief Inspector of Schools is cancelled and that the books prescribed by the Education Department for 1990 shall remain in use during the year 1991. In the meantime the Chief Inspector of Schools is requested to submit his proposal, which will receive my best consideration.—United Press.

Baroda Letter

CHEMICAL RESEARCH MAKING HEADWAY

Congress Decision Generally Welcomed

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 20.

The State has issued orders through District Magistrates of various Prants regarding precautions at the time of Mohorrum celebrations.

The Harijan programme is making brisk progress and a "charkha" class is opened here. It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will visit Baroda in July during his tour of Gujrat and Kathiawar.

In the Kalabhavan Institute the branch of chemical technology is becoming very popular. The institute, which is more than 40 years old, attracts students from all over India.

Sar Suba Mr. Manilal Nanavati has arrived from Kodinar after reviewing the whole situation. Though the authorities are reticent over measures of relief, the progress of the whole inquiry shows that the Government of Baroda will consider the case of the peasants in a sympathetic way.

With the arrival of Mr. Manilal Bhailalbhai Amin after a study of chemical technology and other subjects in Germany, it is understood that the Alembic Chemical Works will have some effective changes to improve the present standard of chemicals.

The news of the revival of the Swarajya Party are welcomed here by local Congressmen.

The City Municipality has taken all precautionery measures against cerebro-spinal meningitis fever.

Srinagar.—The Duke of Northumberland arrived here on Saturday having flown from Singapore to Delhi. He is staying at the Residency for a few days, before proceeding to Hunza on a shooting expedition.—A. P.

Sir Oswald Mosley On India "Betrayal"

BLACKSHIRT POLICY—"REMAIN AND GOVERN"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 14.

(By Air Mail.)

Sir Oswald Mosley, the British Blackshirt leader, declared at a meeting, attended by about 3000 people, held in the City Hall at Stoke-On-Trent on Sunday night that his party's attitude to the Indian question was "remain and govern". Sir Oswald was frequently interrupted by a number of men and women from the audience. To one of the questions "Are you the Messiah?" Sir Oswald swiftly retorted, "No only an Englishman doing his best."

In the course of his one hour's speech, Sir Oswald declared:

"Blackshirts are the only organised movement in Great Britain who challenge root and branch the policy of betrayal in India. They are opposed to the White Paper and the White Flag, not on points of detail but on basic principle.

Some Consevatives disturbed the slumbers of Conservative conferences with minor amendments to the White Paper policy. Blackshirts opposed the whole policy.

The alternatives before Britain in India were clear cut—either to remain and to govern or to clear out. Any middle course of compromise and muddle could only end in the catastrophe which was the fate of all weak and indecisive policies.

Blackshirts held that it was the right and duty of Great Britain to remain and govern. It was our right because India owed everything to British rule.

It was our duty because the withdrawal of British authority would result in the collapse into chaos and bloodshed of a large area of the globe for which we had assumed a deep responsibility over a long period of history.

EFFECTIVE MEANS OF LAW.

There need be no fear of our ability to maintain our position in India without any strain on the resources of this country.

We possessed to-day more effective and also more humane instruments for the maintenance of law and order than we had possessed in the past, when our ancestors had successfully resisted challenges to British authority.

With the resources at our command in the modern age we should indeed be a decadent generation if we could not maintain law and order with relative ease.

It was a profound illusion to suppose that our authority was challenged by the mass of the Indian population. Our authority was challenged only by a small class who at every opportunity themselves oppressed the Indian masses.

It was time that the great conspiracy to hand over India to the exploitation of this small governing class of Indians was examined in realistic terms.

250 LANGUAGES.

Why were great British capitalists in India joining with Indian capitalists in the demand for immediate self-government in India? The self-government of a populat'on with a tiny percentage of literacy which spoke 250 different languages and dialects and was rent by every kind of racial and religious differences was an evident absurdity.

What was really suggested was the handing over of India to a small governing class of Indians who were either great capitalists or professional politicians in the pockets of the financiers.

Why were British capitalists in India and the great financial interests which dominated the Conservative Party joining in that policy? The simple answer was that the industrialisation of India provided cheap labour and high profits for international finance.

MASS PRODUCTION.

Industrial capital was moving from the countries of the West, with their relatively high paid labour, to the countries of the East, where labour was cheap and accustomed to work under virtually slave conditions.

The simplification of modern industry by mass production methods was now making very profitable the exploitation of such labour.

This combination of British and Indian capitalists, backed by international financiers and their faithful servants in the Conservative Party, could be very easily understood. The White Paper handed over the government of India and the exploitation of the Indian masses to these great interests.

Tariff barriers would finally exclude Lancashire goods from the Indian market. With a free hand behind their trade barriers the great interests would exploit their cheap labour on mass production principles, to reach out and to capture the remaining markets of the East from British industry.

It was a profitable game for Indian and British financiers.

Blackshirts asked what either the British or Indian workers stood to gain by it. To Lancashire it meant the loss of our remaining markets To the Indian masses it meant being herded together in the slave conditions of Indian industrial slums to provide cheap fodder for the machinery of international finance.

Blackshirts challenged and exposed this conspiracy and this betrayal of which all the old parties, Conservative and Socialist alike, were guilty

Blackshirts believed in maintaining the power and authority of British government in India. The strong hand would be not negative but positive, because they would rebuild Indian economic life.

Village life and agriculture must be restored. Extended irrigation, co-operative cultivation and marketing, the breaking of the grip of the moneylender on the peasant were the urgent needs of India. This required not weaker but stronger British government to cut through the tangle of interest and tradition.

By such means it was possible greatly to raise the Indian standard of life on a healthy and traditional basis and to enlarge rather than to diminish the Indian market for British goods.

Indian representation should be secured in all phases of national life, not through the discredited parliamentary system, but through a corporate system which was far better suited to Indian traditions.

INDIA OF THE FUTURE.

What a folly to foist on India Western parliamentary institutions, which were never suitable to the East, at the very moment they were breaking down in the West! We were selling this old broken-down machine to the Indian interests as a price of our betrayal of the Indian masses.

Blackshirts would give representation and a voice in their own affairs to the Indian masses through the village Panchayat which was the traditional basis of Indian government for centuries. On that basis they would build successive tiers of Indian representations until Indian opinion was represented in the Central Government.

The traditions of India were more in accord with the modern corporate system of the West than with the old parliamentary system. If India wanted to borrow the clothes of the West, let her at least borrow the new and not the old clothes.

"In India we must cease to argue with lawyers and enlist the services of economic technicians to get on with the job."

The Blackshirt principles were the maintenance of British authority, strong government in economic development, the representation of Indians by a system adapted to that country which linked Indian tradition with modern British and European thought.

With such institutions of government they would in the coming years build the India of the future and emancipate the Indian masses from the conditions they suffered to-day.

AMENDMENTS TO CRIMINAL LAW

When Name Of Witness May Not Be Disclosed

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A Gazette Extraordinary published to-day states that under Section 10 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, the Governor-in-Council has made several amendments to the Rules to the effect that Commissioners may direct that the name of a witness be not disclosed in court provided that the Commissioners may permit the name of such witnesses to be confidentially communicated to the accused person or his pleader.

If the accused person has not himself appointed a pleader to appear for him, the Commissioner may appoint a pleader for that purpose. When the accused has recorded in writing any statement he shall not be entitled to read such statement nor will the Commissioners be bound to record it.

In connection with undefended accused the following rule will be inserted:—"If at any stage of a trial any accused is for any reason whatsoever undefended by a pleader, the Commissioners may, in their discretion, appoint at the expense of Govrnment a pleader who shall defend the accused person until the pleader appointed by the accused appears to defend him."—A.P.

MYSTERIES OF HUMAN BODY

LIFE and VITALITY CONTROLLED BY A FEW GLANDS.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES made by Professor Voronoff (Paris), Professor Steinach (Vienna), and Dr. Lahusen (Berlin), have conclusively proved that our life and vitality is centred in a few small cells called Glands situated at different parts of our body (see figure). These marvellous biological researches have ultimately resulted in the discovery by Dr. Lahusen of the well-known Gland-Hormon Compound called Okasa.

Taken in the form of specially prepared tablets, Okasa gives nourishment to the weakened glands and thus restores them to their normal activity so essential for the preservation of life's vital forces. Okasa supplies to your system just those substances, viz., the Hormons which may be regarded as the very essence of life.

For restoring lost vitality, for strengthening the nerves, the brain, the heart and every important organ of the body, there can hardly be any means or method so sure, so simple and so prompt in efficacy as Okasa which has earned such world-wide reputation both among the public and the medical profession.

To those living in the most trying conditions of the Tropical Climate, Okasa is in fact a real blessing. Okasa will protect you against nervous breakdown and maintain your vitality and vigour of youth.

If not already, we would earnestly advise you to start taking Okasa immediately. You will soon find a remarkable change and enjoy life with better health, better vitality and better nerves.

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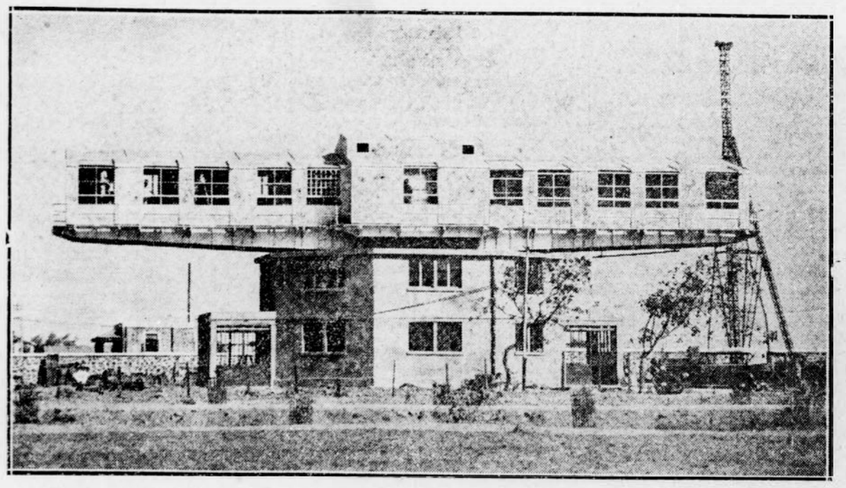
REVOLVING SOLARIUM OF JAMNAGAR



The late Maharaja Jam Saheb Shri Ranjitsinhji was highly impressed by the Therapeutic utility of Solarium at Aix-les-Bains of Dr. Jean Saidman and made arrangements to establish in India a centre of scientific Physiotherapy.

The revolving Solarium of Jamnagar will be completed very shortly. It is built on the same principles as the Solarium at Aix-les-Bains and Cannes. It will be, it is claimed, the most scientific institution in India for Physiotherapy.

The Solarium is a building of 300,000 lbs. in weight which pivots 10 cabins for treatment, where the Sun's rays are filtered in a manner so as to isolate the Therapeutic rays and stop the dangerous heat rays of the Sun. 10 giant lenses of 64 x 69 inches are able to concentrate 240.000 candle light each, on every patient and help to cure extrapulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatism, anaemia and many other diseases.

Under the Solarium is a tower which contains 12 laboratories of the Institute of Polyradiotherapy for the treatment of diseases of children, malaria and certain types of Cancers.

The Solarium is invented by Dr. Jean Saidman, the Director of Institute of Actinology in Paris who has come specially to stay for a month in India to start the Solarium and who is now in Jamnagar. The building of the Solarium, the biggest medical apparatus in the world, has been successfully completed by the Societe Industrielle de Construction of Paris for the Nawanagar State.

His Highness Jam Saheb Shri Digvijaysinhji Saheb Bahadur who is taking keen interest in establishing an efficient medical aid in his State, has consented to give all facilities and conveniences for the development of Solarium.

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Preserve it with this delightful toilet soap, made from nature's own pure oils

THERE'S no greater attraction than a beautiful skin: and as every expert knows, the *first* necessity for a lovely complexion is perfect cleanliness, not just on the surface, but deep down in the pores of the skin. You can make sure of this by using fragrant "501" Toilet Soap, made from pure vegetable oils. Its rich, creamy lather gently but surely cleanses the skin of all impurities and leaves it exquisitely soft, with a delicate jasmine fragrance.

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WHEN EARTHQUAKE DOES SOME GOOD TO STUDENTS!

Bihar Minister Commends To Authorities Advantages Of Holding Open Air Classes Under Trees

RANCHI, (By Mail).

"I think the District headquarters of Purnea (the new town) cannot be rebuilt on the existing site. A new site will have to be found somewhere near the old town, 30 miles beyond the present site." Thus declared the Hon. Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bihar and Orissa, in an interview to the Associated Press after his return from a tour of the North Monghyr, North Bhagalpur and Purnea.

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM.

Sir Ganesh said that he first visited Beguserai and found that the town had not suffered much. The crops in the rural areas had not suffered but sand had appeared on the border of Darbhanga and there was considerable difficulty in getting water supply, a number of wells being choked. Attempts were being made by the District Board to clear these wells and also to sink tube wells. There was also difficulty in getting water for cattle because most of the tanks had become dry. Both the Subdivisional officer and the District Board were keen on improving the water supply but it was unfortunate that the villagers were relying too much on outside help in this matter. If the villagers would take up the well-clearing work themselves the difficulty could soon be overcome.

GOVT. BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

He next visited Supaul. The town consisted practically of huts and the Government buildings there had suffered badly. The crops had not suffered and there was not much sand to be found in the fields. Huts had been constructed to provide accommodation for hospital patients, school boys, etc. There was also the difficulty of water supply.

On his way to Purnea he visited important villages and saw the condition of roads and fields. On the road side some plots were covered with sand but the question of sand removal was not serious there.

At Purnea he inspected the Government buildings. He found practically all of them, except a few residential quarters, to be in ruins and not fit for repairs.

A peculiar feature of this locality was that the soil had cracked badly and it was doubtful if any buildings would be safe there. He went to the neighbouring fields to see the condition of the soil. He found cracks everywhere. He also passed through the old town but there the damage to the soil was not serious and cracks were not so visible as in the new town. The reason why the soil was so much affected in the new town was that perhaps the soil itself was defective, as all the land in the new town formed part of the old bed of the river Kosi. He thought that there was no side within 30 miles of the new town where the district headquarters could be rebuilt.

BUILDINGS SINKING.

Some of the buildings in Purnea had sunk badly and some were still reported to be sinking. Temporary buildings were erected for courts, schools, etc. These temporary buildings were erected on wooden pillars or in iron frame with three-feet brick at the bottom, with bamboo-split walls with plaster, with corrugated iron sheets and straw roofs and with pucca floor. The cost of one such block of three rooms measuring 40 X 16 would come to about Rs. 650. Some of the temporary buildings already erected appeared to be quite comfortable.

On Purnea side also the scarcity of water was being keenly felt.

CLASSES UNDER TREES.

Concluding, he said that there was one matter which he must not pass over. When he visited the school at Purnea he found that the classes were being held in open air under trees. The Purnea school was perhaps the only school which has had shady trees in its compound where classes could be held. The boys apparently did not like to sit under trees. But he explained to them the advantage of sitting under the trees. Even if the school was rebuilt, he would commend to the educational authorities the advantage of holding classes in cold weather and summer under those shady trees.

Mr. W. B. Brett, Relief Commissioner, who was here on a visit it is understood, had discussion with His Excellency the Governor and Members of Government regarding matters relating to earthquake relief.—A. P.

Benefit Performance For Bihar Fund

(From A Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 18.

At a benefit performance given by the Imperial Talkies of Karachi in conjunction with Ajanta Cinetone of Bombay in aid of Bihar Relief Fund, Rs. 1,071 were collected.

This amount has been paid through the Imperial Bank of India to the Viceroy's Fund.

The War Office announces that Colonel G C Williams, who has been appointed Commandant, Staff College, Quetta, has been promoted to Major-General.

MUNI ANANT JEEV Not Fasting

(From A Correspondent.)

SIROHI, April 20.

The news of re-starting fast by Anant Jeev Pratipal, Yoga Laohdi Sampann Raj Rajeshwar His Holiness Sur Samrat Jagat Guru Acharya Shree Vijey Shanti Surishawerji Maharaj and the Mewar Prime Minister's alleged order to him to quit Mewar, is absolutely unfounded. Very cordial and intimate relations exist between His Holiness the Yogiraj and His Highness the Maharana Saheb Bahadur and his Prime Minister. His Holiness was given a rousing reception by the State on his entry in Udaipur. He is still in Mewar and he is now proceeding on pilgrimage to Shree Keshriaji accompanied by several leaders from all parts of India.

CENSORSHIP DESTROYS FREEDOM OF PRESS

Censorship has destroyed the freedom of the press in the leading nations of Europe, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, declared on his return to New York recently.

Calling the situation a serious portent for the future, Dr. Butler said that the newspapers of Paris, London and Rome had been influenced either by the Governments or by selfish interests, notably armament manufacturers. Only in the French provinces, Holland, Scandinavia and a few other small countries was freedom of the press maintained, he said.

"Everywhere else the press is either censored by Government authority or controlled by huge, thoroughly organized armament and munition manufacturers," he declared.

"It is this fact which prevents vast numbers of intelligent, responsible people from knowing what is really going on in the world or what is really being said and done in either their own or other lands. This destruction of the freedom of the press is the most sinister sign in the world to-day."

"THE STENOGRAPHER"

The All-India Institute of Stenographers have completed the preliminary arrangements for the publication in English of a Bi-monthly Magazine called "The Stenographer' being the official organ of the Institute. It is hoped that the 1st issue will be out on 1st May.

Mr. S. K. Ghosh, B.A., F.S.D.S., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, is the Editor and Mr. N. Ganapathy Iyer, the Secretary, the Printer and Publisher. Each copy is priced at annas four only, the office of the Institute is 139/3 Russa Road, Kaligha t P. O. Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Mr Ananta Banerji of Madaripur, East Bengal, who was arrested with Babu Bipin Behari Ganguli, an ex-councillor of the Corporation, has been, it is understood, detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A P

DISPUTE OVER MAYORAL ELECTION

Calcutta Corporation Discusses Govt. Letter

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

At to-day's meeting, the Corporation discussed the Government letter calling upon the Corporation to make representations, if any, in support of the validity of the proceedings of April 10 electing Mr. Fazlul Haq as Mayor, but the meeting was adjourned till Friday next without any decision being arrived at. The debate mainly centred round the resolution of Mr. C. C. Biswas, a nominated member, that "the Government be informed that the Corporation have no representations to take in support of the validity of the proceedings on April 10 or of other proceedings of the Corporation after that date in as much as in their opinion the said proceedings on April 10, were not in conformity with law and the subsequent proceedings must also be regarded as invalid in consequence."

At the outset the Mayor suggested that the motion supporting the validity of the proceedings on April 10 should be taken first which evoked strong opposition from the other side of the House. The Mayor remarked that the floor of the House was going to be converted into a battle ground for political wranglings and party recriminations and called upon Mr Biswas to move the resolution which was being discussed when the Corporation was adjourned.—A. P.

WATERY GRAVE FOR HINDU YOUTH

JUBBULPORE, April 21

A Hindu youth while attempting to save his companion from drowning in the Nerbudda got drowned himself and met with watery grave this morning at Gowarighat

The dead body was recovered after one and half hour's search —(United Press.)

A Karachi message of Friday date says:—"The inward airmail arrival at 1-20 p.m. and Singapore airmail left at 2-55 p.m. and is expected to reach Delhi to-night, Rangoon to-morrow night arriving at Singapore on Sunday according to the new schedule."—A.P

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Inadequate And Disappointing

Travancore Temple Entry Committee's Recommendations

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

The following is a summary of recommendations by the Travancore Temple Entry Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into and report on the question of Temple-Entry.

The Committee says: "We may now summarise the conclusions we have arrived at. This may best be done by answering the points raised by the Government in their proceedings constituting the Committee. We shall take the points in order and record our answers to them.

RIGHT OF WORSHIP AND OWNERSHIP.

"Whether, in all or any of the temples within the State the Caste Hindus have either an exclusive right of worship or recognisable civil rights in the matter of such worship, e.g., as being sole beneficiaries, owners etc."

The right of the Savarnas to keep the Avarnas out of Savarna temples in a recognisable civil right capable of adjudication in a court of law. That right the Savarnas have, as the only beneficiaries entitled to worship inside the temples, and not as owners. Certain persons, as individuals, may be owners of certain Savarna Temples, but there is no temple of which the Savarna community is, as such, the owner.

According to longstanding usage and religious authority, the Avarnas are entitled to worship at Savarna temples from the position outside the temple assigned to them by usage.

WORSHIP WITHIN

"Whether in any particular caste Hindu temple there is any local practice allowing the entry of non-caste Hindus.

"The general feeling among non-caste Hindus about the efficiency of religious worship or rites within the temple itself or within its precincts in the case of temples now open to caste Hindus alone."

There is a general feeling among non-caste Hindus that religious worship or rites performed within a temple will be more efficacious than such worship or rites performed outside its precincts.

CASTE-HINDUS DIVIDED.

"The general feeling among caste Hindus about the efficiency of religious worship or rites if Temple-Entry is allowed to non-caste Hindus."

The feeling among the Savarnas is divided. The general feeling among those who favour temple-entry is that there will be no loss of efficacy in worship if Avarnas are admitted into Savarna temples. The feeling among those who are against Temple-entry is that efficacy will be lost if Avarnas are admitted into Savarna temples.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

"The extent of any feeling among (1) caste Hindus and (2) non-caste Hindus in regard to the creation of social and religious equality by allowing temple-entry and whether the movement for temple-entry is a separable or integral part of such a programme."

From a preponderance of oral evidence of the Savarna witnesses and the information as to the general feeling in the country, which we have been able to gather from that evidence it is clear that there is a strong feeling among Savarnas in favour of temple-entry being allowed. At the same time, it has to be recognised that there is considerable opposition from a large body of Savarnas on the other side.

The general feeling among Avarnas is in favour of temple entry.

EQUALITY WITHOUT TEMPLE-ENTRY.

Though it is conceded that temple entry will not by itself produce social and religious equality, allowing temple-entry will, to that extent, remove the inequality in those respects. It is possible to work out a scheme for the social uplift of the Avarnas independently of the temple-entry movement. The Committee suggests for this purpose action on the following lines:—

(1) Distance pollution or "Theendal" should be moved by appropriate legislative measure subject to reservations in the matter of entry into temple and into their adjuncts like temple-tanks, temple wells, Homapuras, Anakottils, etc., and subject to the following provinces:—

PUBLIC TANKS.

(a) Public tanks used for bathing purposes should be thrown open after separate cisterns are attached to them or portions of of them are walled off, where people could wash their clothes, etc., before getting into the tanks for bath.

PUBLIC WELLS.

(b) Public wells should be thrown open, after they are provided with cisterns, in which water should be stored from the wells by municipal or Health Department employees and from which water should be drawn through taps.

GOVT. SATRAMS.

(c) Government Satrams (Choultries) should be thrown open, after they are provided with separate kitchens, as in the case of such as are already open to all classes.

The Committee thinks that prompt action should be taken as regards these items.

ADULT EDUCATION

(ii) Arrangements should be made for providing Bhajanamatoms, instituting religious lectures, opening schools for adult instruction and for proper housing and sanitation and the adequate supply of wells and tanks, for such Avarna communities as in the opinion of Government require such assistance. This item may be worked as to be completed in a definite period, say, ten years.

(iii) In important centres, temples may be built and consecrated where Savarnas and Avarnas may worship together, such Savarnas retaining their rights of worship, etc., in temples where Avarnas are not now admitted.

RESULTS OF TEMPLE-ENTRY.

"The probable results (a) temporary and (b) permanent, of allowing temple-entry."

The following results are likely to ensue:—

(i) Some breaches of the peace may occur. But, it will be possible to prevent them by proper precautionary measures.

(ii) A large number of Savarnas will keep out of the temples and a large number of Avarnas will come in.

(iii) Many of the priests (Pujaris and Tantris) will be unwilling to continue their services. Other persons belonging to the communities from which they are recruited may be willing to take their places. But they may not in general command the same respect.

(iv) Some of the temple servants may discontinue their services or demand remuneration in cash instead of cooked rice allowance. The Government may fix cash remuneration and get over this difficulty.

(v) Of the Savarnas who first keep away, some may, in course of time, come back. The number of Avarnas going to temple for worship may also be reduced. But the total number of worshippers is not likely to be less than at present.

If any entry that is allowed is with the concurrence of a Parishat the evil results anticipated will be considerably minimised.

POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISE

"The possibility of a compromise being arrived at between the orthodox Hindu community and other Hindus with regard to the question of temple-entry or any aspect of it. And if there is a possibility the best methods of effecting a compromise."

A compromise in the strict sense does not seem to be possible. But a few middle courses have been suggested of which the Committee think the following two deserve to be considered:—

(1) Entry being allowed to Avarnas as far as the "Balivattam" in all Savarna Temples and (ii) throwing open some of the existing temples in the several talukas for all Hindus, the others being reserved for exclusive worship of the Savarnas.

The Committee suggests that these two middle courses also may be referred to the Parishat.

PRINCIPLES AND RULES.

"The bearing on the question of temple entry, of the principles, rules and practices regulating religious worship and rites in caste Hindu temples."

The principles and rules regulating religious worship and caste Hindu temples are set forth in the Agamas; and the Agamas prohibit the entry of Avarnas. The practice in temples is also to the same effect.

GOVT. RIGHT

"The extent to which Government can interfere or has interfered in private temples whether or not under Government management."

The Government have assumed the management of many Savarna temples in the exercise of the Sovereign's right of 'Melkoima.' In administering these temples, they have by virtue of the 'Melkoima' right, the power of supervision and of assuming the management, if that step is necessary for the proper administration of these temples. In the capacity of 'Melkoima,' Government have modified a few practices in some temples. But no change in practice or usuage involving modification of important principles of the Smritis or important rules of the Agamas can be effected, except by the Sovereign on the advice of a Parishat.

"The commitments, if any made by Government."

In the opinion of the Committee, no commitment has been made by Government which restricts their freedom of action in the matter.

ALTERED CONDITIONS.

On the general question of temple-entry, the Committee is of the opinion that there is such a change from the past in the circumstances of the present day as to make it desirable that whatever steps are possible should be taken to give the Avarnas greater facilities for the purpose of worshipping at Savarna temples, but that it is necessary that the faith of the orthodox Hindus in temples and in the sanctity of the deity installed in them should not be weakened. The Committee thinks that the extent to which the present rule prohibiting the entry of Avarnas into temples may be modified should be determined by the Sovereign on the advice of a Parishat.—A.P.

Kathiawad Letter

CHEAP HOUSES FOR POOR

Proposal To Start Pharmaceutical Works In Bansda

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, April 20.

A housing society has been formed to provide cheap and comfortable houses to the poor and middle class people outside the town limits in healthier quarters. The State has also promised to help the society by way of giving loans up to Rs. 4,000 to each, to provide good roads, lights, water, schools, etc.

MATRICULATION EXAM.

Bhavnagar as a centre of the Matriculation examination is becoming popular every year as will be seen from the number of candidates viz. about 580 as against about 420 last year

OIL MILL ABLAZE.

The claim of rupees one lakh and a half has been accepted, it is understood, by the Insurance companies on account of the recent fire in the oil mills of Mr. Gerali Rajabali.

PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS.

The Dewan of the Bansda State deputed Mr. Gandhi the Director of Commerce and Industry to study the prospects of a scheme of starting a Pharmaceutical Works in the State as there is a big surplus of Mohra gowers in the State. Mr. Gandhi consulted Mr. V. U. Parekh, Director of Bhavnagar Chemical Works and discussed all the points. It is understood that the Maharaja of Bansda has sent for Mr. Parekh for consultation and discussion of the proposed scheme.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN BENGAL & ASSAM

Scattered Duststorms Along Frontier

POONA, April 22.

Widespread thundershowers occurred in Burma, Assam and Bengal and a few falls of rain are also reported from Bihar and Orissa and the East Coast Peninsula. The Western disturbance caused scattered dust storms along the Northwest Frontier and lies this morning as a trough of low pressure extending from North Baluchistan to the East Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Maymyo, Mergui two inches, Tavoy, Mandalay three quarters, Victoria Point and Lashio half, Amherst, Gwa, Toungoo, Monywa quarter inch; Silchar three, Jalpaiguri one and half, Calcutta one, Mymensingh three quarters, Shillong, Nya, Dumka half, Burdwan, Cherrapunji, Dhubri, Darjeeling quarter, Coconada three quarters, Negapatam quarter.

Forecast: Local thunderstorm and rain will continue in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal and rainfall will extend to Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier, the Punjab and Kashmir. Scattered duststorms may also occur in and around Sind.—A.P.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishak 9 1999
Muslim: Muharram 8 1353
Parsi: Avon 19 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 14m
Sunset—6h. 58m
Low Water—1-38, 12-40.
High Water—6-38, 19-38
Bombay Legislative Council By-election, Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency: Nomination of Candidates
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 24.

Safety First Association of India, 2nd annual general meeting, "Electric House", Colaba, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

Moharrum: Public holiday: Banks closed.

THURSDAY, April 26.

Results of 1, Com., B. Com., 1st M. B. B. S., and 2nd M B B S Examinations, University Bldgs., 2 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR-"Crowd Roars'." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL.—"Narrow Corner" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"As Husbands Go' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL.—"The Women in His Life" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Mask of Fu Manchu" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A night of the Gartar" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Comedy of Errors" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha." Time as usual.
PALACE—"King Kong" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Dancing Dynamite" Daily, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

VALEDICTORY MEETING.

A meeting will be held at Madhav-Bag, to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.), to wish Sjt. Jamnadas N. Bhan and his family a happy send-off who are sailing for Europe America Japan etc. on Wednesday (25th inst.,) when Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta will preside.

SCHOOL PERFORMANCE OF SAN TOY.

The scholars of St. Teresa's High School who scored such great success with Sidney Jones Comedy 'San Toy,' have decided to give a final performance of the play on Thursday (26th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House.

'MAY DAY' DANCE.—The annual 'May Day' Dance of the Mangalorean Catholic Recreation Club, Bandra, will be held on the Tennis Court, Perry Road on Saturday (May 5), from 9-30 p.m. to 4-30 next morning. The Band of the Midnight Merry Makers will be in attendance.

ALL INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

The All-India Khadi Exhibition organised jointly by the All-India Spinners' Association (Bombay Branch) and the Bombay Swadeshi League will be opened on the afternoon of Saturday (28th inst.) by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor of Karachi. The exact time of the opening ceremony will be announced later.

DRAMA IN AID OF BIHAR RELIEF FUND.

The Kanarese-knowing residents of Bombay are requested to muster strong to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhangvadi Theatre, Kalbadevi, where the Karnatak Noothan Sangith Sabha (amateurs) Bombay, will stage "Chavathi Chandra" in aid of the Bihar Relief Fund and thus contribute their mite to the relief of Biharese. Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswami will preside.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. A theatrical morning. "Masino Mako." Gujarati play by the Radio Artistes. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Concert Orchestra.

6-30 p.m. The V U B Quintet. Evening Service. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. Radio Hints. (In Hindi.) 9-20 p.m. Light songs. By Master Jagannath. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
8 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Sonata recital.
9 p.m.—Shakespeare: Three Scenes of Wooing "The fair, the chaste, and unexpressive she."
9-30 p.m.—Scottish Studio Orchestra.
9-45 pm.—B B C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m.—British National Airs: Gramophone Records.

PUPILS' OWN SCHOOL.

The school gathering and performance of the Pupils' Own School will be held on Tuesday (24th inst.) at 22 Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle, when Sir Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

ARYASAMAJ MANDVI.

Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Pursuhotam—Rahasya" in Mandvi Aryasamaj Mandir to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A special general meeting of the Members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall on Tuesday (24th inst) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) to express its sense of sorrow at the death of Rao Bahadur Dr. Vinayak N. Bhajekar.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a public lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday,) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Ervad Framroze A. Bode will speak on "one of the seven Paths of Happiness taught by Zarathoshtra"

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, (24th inst.), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter 11 (Yasna Hall 44) strophes 17 and 18.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Library to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m (S. T.) to pass the following resolution:—"The Grant College Medical Society places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the most irreparable loss, the society has sustained on account of the untimely and lamentable demise of its President Dr. V. N. Bhajekar, and sympathises with the members of his family in their bereavement."

LATE DR. BHAJEKAR.

The Managing Committee of the Kanchangavari Maternity Home has noted with deep regret the sudden demise of Dr. V. N. Bhajekar. It has lost in him a kind and sympathetic friend who used to give his honorary services, whenever necessary, to the Institution, in cases of emergency. The committee conveys its sympathies in the sad bereavement which the members of his family have sustained.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
Air-Conditioned
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S GREAT LOVE STORY
THE NARROW CORNER A warner Bros. Hit
with
Doug. Fairbanks Jr.
Patricia Ellis
Also Another Golf Film by
BOBBY JONES

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor's
STIRRING DRAMA
THE WOMEN IN HIS LIFE
The Gripping Story of a Brilliant Attorney who bid for Disgrace to Save an Innocent Man.
Starring
Otto Kruger, Una Merkel

INTERESTING FLYING DISPLAY AT JUHU

Programme That Entertained Huge Crowd

Aviation is getting more and more popular in Bombay as was only too clear from the huge crowd that gathered to witness the flying display at Juhu Fying Club, on Sunday evening, where H.E. the Governor was present.

The items on the programme were well arranged, and all those present had an enjoyable evening.

In the "Balloon Bursting" item, some accurate flying was displayed. Balloons filled with hydrogen were let loose, and the pilots had to try and burst them with the propeller. Naturally it has to be done accurately.

FLT-LT Binley then demonstrated the message picking and dropping, this being a method of communication between ground and air.

The next item proved a very amusing one. Four ladies riding in bullock carts raced to the waiting cars. The cars then raced to where the planes were waiting. Having picked the respective passengers the planes raced a short distance and the first one home was declared the winner.

GUESSING THE HEIGHT

In one of the items the pilot fired a light at a certain height and the spectators were asked to guess what the height was. The correct one was to be given a free poy-ride.

Among the other engrossing items there was the "Craz Flying" one, where "the pilot does everything that he has been told never to do and makes his plane do things that it ought not to do.

The items were well done which reflects great credit to the pilots and, also to the Club where they are trained.

THANA MUNICIPALITY VOTES FOR WAGE CUT

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 22.

At a budget meeting of the Thana Municipality held last evening, Mr. B. H. Shringarpure presiding, an amendment moved by Mr. F. S. Patel that a cut of 3 per cent. be effected in the salary of those employees drawing over Rs. 40 and under Rs. 50 and that of 5 per cent. in salary of those drawing Rs 50 and upwards was defeated.

The above was an amendment to Mr. D. K. Ovalekar's proposition to provide Rs. 13,354 for office estalishment and contingences as proposed by the Standing Committee.

Seven members voted for the proposition, four against, while three remained neutral.

Other items on the expenditure side, sanctioned by the board, included provision of Rs. 14,168 for collection of taxes, Rs. 3,100 for refunds and Rs. 1,900 for gratuities and provident fund contribution, thus making a total of Rs. 32,547 to be spent towards general administration.

Under the head of public safety a sum of Rs. 21,430 was provided, in which is included a sum of Rs. 20,250 for electric lighting energy.

The municipality will spend Rs. 44,476 on water-supply (from which Rs. 28,000 will go to meet Tansa and Railway water charges), Rs. 5,903 on drainage, and Rs. 26,959 on conservancy and latrines.

The remaining items will be discussed on April 26.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION

Magistrate Orders Issue Of Summons In Thana Case

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, April 22.

In the case in which Govardhandas Prahlad (45) of Siddhpur (in Baroda State), is charged by Chandulal Chhaganlal, residing at Ghatkoper, with defamation, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, after examining the complainant on oath, ordered yesterday to issue summons against the respondent.

Questioned by the court, the complainant stated that the respondent got an advertisement published in the issue of the "Bombay Samachar", dated April 4, announcing a reward of Rs. 51 to one who would give the then whereabouts of Lilavati, aged 17, daughter-in-law of the respondent.

The advertisement stated that the witness and another had disappeared from Siddhpur along with Lilavati, who, it was alleged, was induced to leave the protection of her husband. Witness admitted having gone to Siddhpur on March 19 last. According to witness, Lilavati was the sister of his step-mother. He denied the allegation.

GHATKOPAR BUDGET

Municipality's Special Programme For Sanitation

(From Our Correspondent)
GHATKOPER, April 22.

The budget estimates for the year 1934-35 were finally adopted by the General Board of Ghatpar-Kirol Municipality at its meeting held last night with Mr. C. J. Hansoti, President, in the Chair.

The discussion on the budget occupied in all three sittings during the last week.

The budget opens with a balance of Rs. 68,982. The total income is estimated at Rs. 72,298, while the Municipality intends to spend Rs. 72,223 towards recurring expenditure and Rs. 12,500 on non-recurring items, thus making a total of Rs. 84,723, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 56,557.

Among the special works to be undertaken this year are maternity home (Rs. 4,000), gardens (Rs. 1,000), Motor truck for removal of night soil water (Rs. 3,200 cost plus Rs. 1,700 maintenance charges), public urinals (Rs. 1,000), Asphalting of Cama Road (Rs. 5,000) and drain badly needed to divert rain water (Rs. 800).

INDIAN BAR COUNCILS ACT

Thana Approves New Bill.

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, April 21.

At a meeting of the Thana Bar Association held yesterday (Friday) afternoon in the pleaders' room, attached to the First Class Sub-Judge's Court, the members of the Bar approved of the provisions of the Bill to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926. Mr. B. R. Damle presided.

FOREIGN DOCTORS

Ban On Consultation

The following extracts from the summary of the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Medical Council held on the 5th February last are published for information:—

The Council considered a motion made by a member of the Council for the amendment of the Code of Medical ethics and it was resolved that the Code should be amended so as to require the avoidance by registered medical practitioners also of the following practices:—

Associating with foreign medical men who do not possess a medical qualification recognised for registration by the General Medical Council as an additional qualification.

Associating with medical agents of manufacturers whose sole object is to advertise products of particular manufacturers.

Publishing, or sanctioning the publication of, in lay papers the subject or substance of lectures in the diagnosis or treatment of disease to be delivered by them.

TO PERPETUATE DR. NAIR'S MEMORY

The Dr. Nair memorial committee held its meeting during this week and it was decided to start a "Memorial Fund" to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Nair. They contemplate taking in hand the following proposals in that regard:—To erect a marble bust of the late Dr. Nair in the compounde of the Anand Vihar, and to start a Dr. Nair Memorial Series" to popularie Pali literature on Budhism by translating scripts in vernaculars and selling it at a special cheap price.

The memorial committee will have its office at the Nair Building, Lamington Road.

All-India Khadi Exhibition

Appeal For Lady Volunteers

At the All-India Khadi Exhibition, opening at Vanita Vishram Gardens on Saturday, April 28, Khadi from Tamil Nad, Andhra, Karnatak, Maharashtra, Bengal, U. P. and Punjab, will be exhibited and arrangement is also made for their sale at the different stalls. The Exhibition Committee feel that if lady volunteers knowing the different provincial languages and taking interests in Khaddar come and offer their services, to sell the Khaddar at the stalls to explain the quality, prices, etc., larger sales could be effected. The Committee would feel thankful if such lady volunteers would send their names to the Secretaries, 196 D. Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4 on or before the 26th instant. Such volunteers would have only one condition to observe, viz., when on duty at the Exhibition, they would have to wear Shuddha Khaddar only.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

Hand Spinning Contest

Besides demonstrations by experts spinners which will constitute a special feature of the forthcoming Khadi Exhibition, to be held at the Vanita Vishram Building, the Committee propose to hold a hand-spinning competition for Girls and Women. Such contests have evoked considerable interest in the past and it is hoped that on the present occasion also the response will be equally satisfactory. Three prizes will be awarded to girls and three to grown-up women.

Information regarding the competition can be obtained by those desirous of participating in the competition from the Hon. Secretary of the All India Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to which the office of the Exhibition has been shifted.

The following is a list of main centres who are coming to the Exhibition with large stocks of Khaddar.

(1) Bihar (2) Bengal (3) United Provinces (4) Punjab (5) Rajputana (6) Maharashtra (7) Tamil Nad (8) Andhra (9) Kathiawar (10) Kashmir (11) Karnatic and more others

TANSA WATER FOR THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 22.

The Thana Municipality has, it is understood, arranged with the Executive of the Bombay Corporation to commence the supply of Tansa Water to their ratepayers from Monday morning.

FAREWELL TO Dr. ALVES

Consul-General For Portugal To Leave Bombay

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay was in the chair on the occasion of the farewell, to H. E. Dr. and Madame Alves, the Consul-General for Portugal who is shortly leaving Bombay, on Sunday morning at the Hall of Instituto Luso Indiano. Rev. Fr. H. Marques in his address said that Dr. and Madame Alves, due to their cordiality and politeness, had endeared themselves during their stay here to everyone and all were sorry at their departure. He wished them both the best of luck and happiness.

In his reply Dr. Alves said that he was very sorry he was leaving Bombay where he had many happy associations and he thanked those present for their good wishes.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, April 22.

Mr. Daulatrao Jayramrao Zunzarrao has now announced his intention to contest for a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council rendered vacant by the death of his brother Mr. Shankarrao J. Zunzarrao. The voting for the Bye-Election is to take place on June 2nd next.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay granted an interview to Rao Bahadur Pribhdas Shewakram at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Annual Display of the Bombay Flying Club at Juhu, on Monday.

WHAT IS BUDDHISM?

Dr. Felix Valyi's Exposition

IDEAL OF UNIVERSAL LOVE FOR MANKIND

The Hungarian scholar and Orientalist, Mr. Felix Valyi delivered an interesting lecture on "Buddhism and its significance to the Western mind" on Sunday morning at the Anand Vihara Bombay. A large gathering, including a number ladies, attended the lecture which was arranged under the auspices of the Bombay Buddha Society.

"Wherever I go, I find the misunderstanding of the Oriental mode of thought and view of Life and Religion, and a discarding of the same for materialistic forms of thought, peculiar to the Western Mind," declared the lecturer in introducing the subject of the lecture.

"The best in Oriental Religion, Art, History, and Life has not been understood properly and transmuted for modern use anywhere, and this will certainly create a tremendous mischief in future when the Western materialism is accepted without scrutiny" was Dr. Valyi's prophetic warning.

"The dominating spiritual and moral influence which pervaded the psychology of Asia were Buddhism and Islam," declared the lecturer, both of which, "until to-day are living forces undergoing constant evolution." To explain the psychology of Asia meant the explanation of the fundamental notions of Buddhism and Islam in their relation to Asiatic History. "The Human appeal of Buddhism and Islam is even now so powerful that no one single aspect of Asiatic life and mentality could be explained without a profound knowledge of both doctrines."

To understand Buddhism in its entire purity one should go to the pristine teaching of Gautama himself explained Dr. Felix.

WHAT IS BUDDHISM

Buddhism is "a perfect formulation of the ideal" that Buddha postulated, which related more to the ideal of purity and perfection for transcending material desires, passions, and egoism that debase the eternally free mind, than to any other aspect of human striving.

One of the misunderstandings in the Western mind was the misconception due to the "the Nihilistic School in Buddhism—the attempt to take away the mind from real Life in the world" and which was "the real cause of the decline of Buddhism in India."

"This pessimistic interpretation of Buddhism" in the West for which Schopenhauer of Germany was largely responsible was only the interpretation of "the decadent form of Buddhism" that was a result of "the formulation of the ideals of monastic life," in later Tibetan Buddhism of the ninth century.

"Buddhism, if anything, shows how to transcend the material life by resurrection of "the noble, pure, and the moral" in the human mind, which always felt the need to rise "ethically, morally, and culturally" to the higher plane of life, added Dr. Valyi. This attempt to purify life was not to debase life but to give stronger "wholesome zest to Life."

RISING ABOVE LIMITATIONS

The central motivating power in Gautama's mind was the "spiritual transcending power to rise above the chain of material passions, desires, lust, vanity, and ignorance" that debased humanity. The great Buddhist ideal of "the freedom of the mind"—which was present in every vital religion in the world—was the search for the outlet, from "the jungle of Asiatic symbolism and to recover for the mind its original purity." Buddha showed the way "to rise above the limitations,—"geographical, historical, ancestral, congenital, and the traditional" with which the human mind had been shackled by centuries of custom and thought.

'One single ideal of Buddhism was a nearer approach to profound life than the dissertations of Aristotle."

BUDDHISM NO SCHOOL OF INERTIA

Those who assume that Buddhism was a school of inertia and pessimism, from the very beginning, forget the five centuries of Buddhism, when the wonderful influence of Shakya-Muni awoke to action the sleeping forces of the Indian soul.

REACTION AGAINST BRAHMINISM.

The inspiration which came from Gautama's teaching pervaded the Indian soul with a new ideal of morality by severe discipline of human passion and human instinct without inflicting upon it the prejudices of Brahminism and Hinduism. Buddhism was a reaction against the rigid system of Brahminism and as a democratic religion with an aristocratic ideal of Buddahood, its failure in India was perhaps the greatest catastrophe for the Hindu people. For, in Japan Buddhism became again a doctrine of action under the influence of the "Zen" sect, namely the stoics of Japanese Buddhism, whose purifying influence has been recognised as one of the essential characteristics of the Japanese mind."

IDEAL OF UNIVERSAL LOVE

One and the same fundamental thought inspiring all the manifestations of early Buddhism, continued Dr. Valye, was the ideal of Universal Love including the whole of mankind without preference of race or caste or creed.

In the sixth century B.C., scientific, mathematical formulation of Universality in Religion was not possible, as the symbolic language was the predominent method. The symbols of the "lotus flower" and of the "white rose" of Persia were examples proving the enormous significance of symbolism in art and religion. The profound significance of Oriental symbolism in history and its effects on events and thoughts, and its wide ramnifications throughout the world could be traced into the historical past over wide spaces and over long periods.

HISTORICAL LINKS

Thus the Muhamadans in Spain were responsible for the fertilising stream to Christianity that became subsequently democratic. The Muhamadans in turn had been affected by the fertilising streams from Oriental religions and art. These historical links are even now of great import in History and human culture. The relation of life to art and the place of symbolism in Art, Life and Religion could also be understood, by the study of Indian art. The immense beauty—the monumental and the symbolic in Indian art—all were keys to the human mind that did not reject life but wanted to transcend life and its materialistic passions and desires.

Chinese, Japanese, Hindu and Islamic modes of life and thought showed the mark of the vivifying, spiritual, and purifying influence of the great personality of Gautama, concluded the lecturer.

LEVY OF TOLLS

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, April 22.

At a meeting of the Kurla Municipality held last evening, it was decided to get executed the contract for the levy and collection of tolls at bars Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 and to cancel the same at bars Nos. 1 and 6.

PATHE
NOTICE
The Theatre is closed until Friday, April 27th for Repainting and Renovating purposes.
PATHE CINEMA WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN RECOGNISED AS THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY WILL NOW AGAIN SET A STANDARD YEARS AHEAD OF ANYTHING ELSE.
ENTIRE DECORATIVE SCHEME IS BEING CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF AN ENGLISH EXPERT
MANY NEW FEATURES ARE ALSO BEING INTRODUCED OF WHICH PARTICULARS WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.
GALA RE-OPENING
SATURDAY, APRIL 28TH
MAURICE CHEVALIER
ANN DVORAK
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
IN
"THE WAY TO LOVE"
ALL ABOUT GAY PAREE
LET MAURICE SHOW YOU HOW TO MAKE LOVE
IT'S THE SEASON'S BIGGEST BET
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1934

INEXCUSABLE DELAY

It is amazing that, though the Budget session of the Legislative Assembly has ended, it is not yet certain whether the Assembly itself is to be dissolved or not. On the last day of the Delhi session the President read out to the House a message stating that the Governor-General regretted he was not yet in a position to make any announcement with regard to the dissolution of the Assembly. The Viceroy, the message added, was still in communication with His Majesty's Government in London and hoped to arrive at a final decision before the end of the current month. It is idle to justify the delay in this matter on the ground that it involves many issues of great importance that need careful consideration. The issues, however, important, are not new, and the Government are trifling with the question by delaying their decision from time to time. Government are expected to show more capacity for quick decisions in such matters.

Open Secret

We hope Government will be stirred to a livelier sense of their responsibility in the matter by the statement issued by Dr. Ansari on this subject. He declares that the Swaraj Party having definitely announced its decision to contest the Assembly elections to repudiate Government's claim that the country approves of their dual policy of repression and reforms, the postponement of the elections now would mean that "they are afraid of the verdict of the country at the polls". It is now an open secret that Government have been not a little disconcerted by the Swarajists' decisions approved by Gandhiji himself. Ere long these decisions will be endorsed by the Congress, too, and Government cannot bear the thought that the Congress which they thought they had crushed might now sweep the polls in the country and lead an uncompromising opposition in the Assembly. But Government's disappointment is no justification whatsoever for further postponing a general election.

There could, perhaps, be some justification for a further postponement, if the inauguration of Federal scheme were only a question of months, in which case it could at least be said in favour of postponement that it would save the country the expense and turmoil of two general elections with but a short interval between them. But the Federal scheme is still all in the air. The Princes, whose entry is supposed to be essential to Federation, have not yet clearly declared their willingness to accept the scheme. In any case, the scheme affects the whole country vitally and the latter ought to be given an opportunity to declare its verdict thereon through the legislature, however, unrepresentative that legislature may be. If Government attempt to foist upon the country a reactionary constitution regardless of the people's wishes, that bureaucratic attempt must be stoutly resisted. A further postponement of a general election, Government can only mean an attempt to rob the country of its opportunity to declare its verdict on the new constitution. It is up to the country, therefore, and particularly of the Swarajists to condemn Government's attitude in this matter and to demand a speedy general election.

The Proverbial Straw

The last straw breaks the camel's back although it may be the lightest among the odds and ends that constitute the burden of the unfortunate animal of the proverb. The refusal of Government to grant extension to the term of office of Sir A. K. Ghaznavi of Bengal has decisively shattered the already much-tried faith of a Muslim correspondent. It may be true that Sir A. K. Ghaznavi is not given any extension because Government would much rather have a non-Indian to act as Governor in Bengal when Sir John Anderson went on leave. And it is perfectly true—as our correspondent points out in language uncomplimentary to Sir A. K. Ghaznavi and Muslim communalists—that Muslim have been sought to be exploited against their country in British interests. But those who protest that Sir A. K. Ghaznavi has been deprived of the opportunity of acting as Governor ought to protest more that Ghaznavis should have been conferred posts and privileges not from any altruistic regard for Muslims but because they were willing to act as tools in the hands of others. Incidentally, if Muslims want another straw, and a fairly heavy one, there is the Mayoralty of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq which Europeans are moving heaven and earth to get annulled.

A Welcome Move

The Committee of the Indian Merchant's Chamber and Bureau deserves to be congratulated on the almost complete unanimity with which it has passed Mr. A. D. Shroff's resolution demanding the widening of the franchise for the election of the representatives of the Indian mercantile community to the Central and Provincial legislatures. The effect of this resolution is that Government are asked to amend the electoral rules so as to qualify members of all associations affiliated to the Chamber as well as the members of the latter—to whom alone the franchise is at present restricted—as electors for the constituency which sends representatives to the Central and Provincial legislatures. For our part, we consider it undemocratic that there should be any special constituencies at all, apart from the general ones which should be based on as wide a franchise as possible. Members of the mercantile community are likely to, and do, capture a number of seats in the legislatures and there seems to be no necessity to give the community special and added representation. However, since the evil of special representation is there, it is better that measures are taken to avoid the danger of the constituency continuing to remain, as it has remained for several years past, a "pocket borough" for the nominees of Big Business. It was time the Indian merchant came into his own.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJYA PARTY

Its Root Principles

(By L. B. BHOPATKAR).

With a view to remove the misunderstanding that seems to prevail even now in some quarters in regard to the root principles of the Democratic Swarajya Party, and particularly, in view of the fact that they will be of great assistance to the organisers of the Swarajya Party in the formulation of its policy and programme, and to the public at large, in order to judge the real points of agreement and disagreement between the two parties, I propose to state them briefly for the benefit of the persons concerned.

(1) The creed of the Democratic Swarajya Party is exactly that of the Congress, namely, the attainment by the people of India of "Purna Swarajya," i. e., complete independence by all peaceful and legitimate means.

(2) The Democratic Swarajya Party is a party within the Congress and not outside it. Every member of the Party is bound to become a member of the Congress. Almost all the members of this Party, at present, are members of the Congress. But the party does not insist upon the fulfilment of this condition till the repressive legislation banning the functioning of the Congress bodies is withdrawn by the Government, and Congress bodies everywhere are rehabilitated as legal bodies. At present there is not a single Congress body in existence in Maharashtra, and, therefore, it is not possible for anyone to be enrolled as a member of the Congress. Hence the above concession is made in favour of those who desire to be members of the Congress, but who cannot be so enrolled on account of the suppression of all Congress bodies.

Direct Action In Reserve.

(3) The Democratic Swarajya Party stands by the principle of direct action as a legitimate political weapon, but reserves to itself the right of determining as to when and where it is to be used. It refuses to surrender this right of determination to any individual or body of individuals, who is not a member of this party. I may state here for the information and guidance of those who may not, perhaps, be in possession of facts that in 1930 almost all the persons who are now the members of this party threw themselves heart and soul into the civil disobedience campaign, and consequently had had to undergo imprisonment, and that in 1932, they were the first to be clapped into jails as detenus. In 1930, in collaboration with the out-and-out followers of Mahatma Gandhi, they carried on such a terrific campaign of civil disobedience and made the political atmosphere so hot for the Government as to compel it to declare all Congress bodies in Maharashtra as illegal far earlier than those in any other Province. Maharashtra has been suffering greatly from one racial defect and one political need. The racial defect is its innate aversion to cry out its exploits from house-tops and to surrender its will and thinking

(Continued on page 10)

MAYHAP!

(That Gandhiji and Lord Willingdon will shake hands before the latter leaves for England in June next, is the prediction made by an astrologer. "Chronicler" supplies a few further details only as a hint to the learned but unimaginative astrologer).

So better times're ahead, my lads;
Happier days are drawing near.
Putting their differences to bed,
my lads.

They'll meet in friendly cheer.
One'll give up his C. D. movement
And th'other his White Paper;
And both'll come to a settlement,
And their animosities'll vapour.
And the Viceroy'll call Gandhiji,
"My friend!"
And Gandhiji'll call the Viceroy,
"My boy!"
(Agreeing that it's never too late
to mend)
And they'll wish each other joy.
And there'll be rejoicing ev'rywhere,
Ev'rywhere will be great rejoicing;
The whole nation'll be free from care
And all'll be their concord voicing.
And who knows, in his merriment,
Willingdon mayn't don a Gandhi cap?
And Gandhiji, to return the compliment,
Will wear a British hat, maybap!

—"CHRONICLER."

GANDHIJI'S DECISION

How The British Parties And Press View It

(By Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 14.
(By Air Mail)

The political slackness of the holiday period was revivified this week by the Indian question. As might be expected, Mahatma Gandhi's decision to abandon civil disobedience movement coupled with the preparation of other Congress leaders to enter the Legislatures has aroused general interest and satisfaction in political circles. The immediate feeling is that the British Government has triumphed over the Indian people after seven years of struggle since the appointment of the Simon commission.

DIEHARD PLANS

Great Britain, is not a homogenous political unit but it has its different sections with diverse interests and viewpoints and the reaction of each one of them is expressed in a characteristic cunning manner. The diehards and their Press have begun to see that if once the surrender has commenced it must be taken as an evidence of weakness and helplessness of the Indian Congress leaders and they naturally desire to drive the bargain hard to the extreme point of demanding the wholesale wiping out of the Congress personalities from the future politics of India. They are, therefore, hoping to make every province in India subject to a one man's rule,—which one man shall always be a superior European official from a District Commissioner to a Governor or a Viceroy and in which Indians will play the usual role of advisers or supplicants. They expect a split in the Congreess because as the "Times" puts it, "the longer the All-India Congress Committee take to arrive at a decision (on the Mahatma's resolve) the greater will be the probability of a serious revolt of these Swarajists, who are weary of what one of their newspapers unkindly describes as a "paralytic state of bewilderment."

LIBERALS SATISFIED

The Liberals and their Press have taken the usual Liberal attitude of British imperialism. They have designated all evidences of the decision of the Congress leaders as a wise and welcome act. There is a recognition on their part of how by soothing language for sixty years successive Liberal Governments had ruled India in the interests of their countrymen with a different disguise from the Tories. They have showered praise on the Mahatma and the Swarajists for their wisdom and statesmanship. Their organ, the "Manchester Guardian," declared on Monday: "Standing outside in the arid wilderness of disobedience there was the obvious risk that their (Indian Congress leaders') case would go by default. They have wisely decided to avoid the risk, to make their voice heard, to press their claims by all the legitimate means in their power. There is room now for some answering gesture from Britain."

PLAY THE GAME

The Labour imperialists have gone a step further and their official organ, the "Daily Herald," has come out with a pretence to champion the cause of the Indian leaders. It has, of course, forgotten the fact that the regime of the Labour Government in 1924 and again in 1929 was a period of a repressive regime in India. It may be remembered in this connection that the Round Table Conference and the fundamental basis of the White Paper are essentially a creation of the Labour Party and the "delegates" to the Conference were not elected by the Indian people. They now pretend that if Indians were allowed to carry on their propaganda and compete for the so-called Assembly seats, it would bring a golden age for the peeople of India. In spite of the fact that the Labour Government muzzled the press of India and in spite of the enactment of several Ordinances, the "Daily Herald" now says: "It may be a temptation to a Government under such circumstances (Swaraj candidates may embarrassingly sweep the country) to refuse to "play the game," to find excuses for continuing repression, to arrange that the elections shall be fought under circumstances which will cripple and handicap the Swaraj Party in every way. But, whatever the temptation, there must be no such application of Nazi methods in India. There must be an election; and the election must be a free one, with full liberty of speech and propaganda to all Opposition parties Otherwise Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon will class themselves with Herr Hitler and General Goering."

BRITISH LIBERTIES THREATENED

Similar views were expressed on Thursday afternoon by other spokesmen of the Labour Party at a meeting held in the House of Commons under the chairmanship of Mr. David Grenfell, M.P. one of the Labour Opposition leaders. Messrs. Laski, Mellor, Leonard Matters, Shorenson and others added that the political repression prastised in India under the excuse of stamping out sedition was now threatening to come into Britain and the best way of stamping such inroads on the liberty of the people of Britain was to liberalise the British rule in India. Neither Prof. Laski nor Mr. Matters who recently toured India, admitted the right of India to complete independence and it was left to a young student from the London School of Economics to point out that it was essential for India to have Swaraj. He said that though it was necessary for the British Labourites to concern themselves with the repression in India. It was more important for them to educate their own countrymen towards an anti-imperialist mind. He feared that the so-called Socialists were in truth imperialists under different garb. This meeting passed a comprehensive resolution urging the release of all political prisoners, the repeal of all the Ordinances, the removal of the ban and prohibitions on Con-

(Continued on page 10)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NO POSITIVE LEAD.

The informal conference of Bombay Congressmen has done well to express its view unequivocally that Civil Disobedience should be discontinued as the official programme of the Congress. We are confident that this is also the view of the country as a whole. The Bombay conference having expressed this view, however, failed to give a positive lead with regard to the alternative programme in place of C. D. The conference has not only failed to discharge an urgent and obvious duty but has recommended that not even the A.I.C.C. should decide upon an alternative programme but should leave it to a plenary session of the Congress. We agree that the usual annual session of the Congress must be summoned as soon as possible but it has to be recognised that there may be considerable unavoidable delay in holding a plenary session. Is it seriously suggested that the A.I.C.C., having called off Civil Disobedience, should neither decide upon nor recommend to the Congress session an alternative programme? We trust immediate steps will be taken to call another Informal Conference to enable informal Conference to formulate definite views regarding the future programme of the Congress.

GOERING SPEAKS

General Goering asserted, in an interview with Reuter that 99 per cent of Germans were behind the Nazis. This definite proportion is claimed by every dictatorship. But to the pertinent question why the regime could not in that case, afford to be merciful to the Communists, the gallant General returned the naive answer that they would begin propaganda and "nibble" at the 99 per cent. The danger is greater than that of "nibbling," but the argument proves not so much the danger as the fact that there is something substantially attractive in it. General Goering, however, is not alone in this respect except in regard to the severity of methods adopted by the Nazis. To say nothing of dictatorships, even alleged democracies believe that the safety of their peoples—and subjects—lies in protecting them from any kind of contact with other ideas lest they might be "nibbled" at.

THE NAZI REMEDY

General Goering's other observation is characteristically Goeringesque. He said: "If somebody kills a man he must be killed otherwise he does further damage. Since the death penalty had been reinforced in Germany, the percentage of murders and crimes had dropped enormously." The logic is irresistible. Terrorise the people with the death penalty, hang or shoot dead summarily unfortunate persons guilty of theft, burglary and so on—including, of course, all major and minor political offences. The percentage of "crimes" would drop even more enormously, but it would be known as return to primitive barbarism. General Goering would terrify Germans into being good on pain of brutal punishment. But then, General Goering is the symbol of Nazism.

DISARMAMENT FIASCO

The usual crisis is about to overtake the Disarmament Conference for the usual reason that every Power wants peace subject to its own individual position not being prejudiced for the common good. France is now sounding her old allies. But it is doubtful if they will respond immediately against Germany, especially since Poland entered into a non-aggression Pact with Hitler only recently. Germany, on the other hand, will go her way, strengthened in that resolve by the moral backing of other Powers. In view of these circumstances it is not at all likely that France will risk aggressive action of any kind against Germany. Britain for her part would shed a few tears over the "deadlock" to pursue all the more elaborately the plan of aerial armament. The immediate prospect seems to be the acceptance of Signor Suvich 's suggestion. A conference designed to bring about Disarmament will now consider itself successful if it persuades the powers not to go in for more armaments!

BRITISH FASCISM AND INDIA.

The amplified report of Sir Oswald Mosley's first great speech on India confirms the impression conveyed by Reuter's summary sent to this country sometime ago. Even taking his own words at his face value there is nothing to choose between, say, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Imperial Die-Hard, and Sir Oswald Mosley, the British Blackshirt. The die-hards bluntly demand that India should continue to be "governed" by the British—a demand to which the National Government has acceded in its own clever and subtle way. Sir Oswald Mosley would have India "governed" by British Fascism. He denounces high finance and British and Indian capitalism. But he has no use for India's industrial development except in so far as it may be used for the benefit of British industries. To him also India must exist for England and Englishmen. He is quite confident of holding this country down by force and conjures his ancestors to re-inforce his optimism. Sir Oswald knows little of ancient, and less of modern, history. Such a man is obviously incapable of looking into the future either.

Press Views

The Contrast

Little minds and Great Empires go ill together. The fatal defect of the Indian bureaucrat has always been his inability to rise to the occasion in making large hearted gestures when such are required. The supreme quality which among many others contributes to the greatness of the Mahatma, is his capacity to be magnanimous and broad-hearted even to his adversary.

With the suspension of Civil Disobedience they can have no justification for keeping any prisoners guilty of non-violent political offences behind prison bars. The emergency laws cannot be retained unless Government desires to create the impression that the laws were intended not so much to put down Civil Disobedience as to terrorise the people. While an amnesty and the repeal of emergency laws would constitute a logical sequel to the decision of the Congress they in themselves cannot be in the nature of that gesture which the people in India and abroad are naturally awaiting from the present Government.—"National Call.

Other Points Of View: "I protest", says the Annual Session of the Congress, "against being gagged, neglected and otherwise maintained in oblivion in favour of my "Special" rival although my right to speak is unendeniably due".

But you haven't got the charm of the rare special, old thing.

* * * *

Doctor Ansari had better beware of shouting too loudly about the Swaraj Party's challenge to the Government. If the lion turns and accepts the challenge in the usual lionine way, i.e., declares the Swaraj Party illegal as a menace to good Government or 'repression and reform"? Do the Swarajists want to sweep the boards or His Majesty's boarding houses?

* * * *

Advocating a fair field to Swarajists and no favour to others during the election, the London "Daily Herald"—organ of the British Labour Party—says that: "Otherwise Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon will class themselves with Herr Hitler and General Goering".

Since the election is more or less unlikely there is, little fear of our contemporary's fear coming true.

* * * *

What about the Ordinance regime? You would ask inconvenient and silly questions, wouldn't you?

Well, the Ordinance regime cannot be related to Nazism by the "Daily Herald" because it was initiated by Mr. W. Benn and Lord Irwin.

British Socialism is different from German National Socialism.

* * * *

The original manuscript of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" (my struggle) is considered by Nazis to be of "priceless worth"

His practical postscript to it is regarded by others as equally costly.

* * * *

News has been received that the doors of a temple in the Punjab closed automatically, shut the priest in and would not open until at the touch of a particular person among the congregation.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar should immediately rush to the spot and see to it that the man doesn't make any statement contrary to the real nature of the phenomenon — a precautionary measure by Providence against the possible approach of an untouchable.

* * * *

"M. L. A.'s Bid Good-bye To Sir B. L. Mitter."

* * * *

With a sigh of grateful relief that the time to bid good-bye to the Assembly was not yet.

* * * *

Astrology is an interesting subject. We know because we have studied it. It is true that we have so far deprived you of the privilege of our predictions. But that is because one of the major conditions of our study was that we would not inflict the results thereof on others.

Since, however, you are sceptical regarding our claims (oh yes, we know, thanks to our astrological knowledge) we make the following predictions for your discomfiture:—

(1) No war is likely to be declared during the next week.

(2) At the informal conference of Congress leaders Mahatma Gandhi will explain how he is dying to co-operate with Government if.... (here, read all his speeches and statements since 1920).

(3) To-morrow, as to-day, Lord Willingdon will spend two hours after breakfast and before supper thinking tensely about his "dual policy".

(4) (a) The Churchill-Hoare quarrel will continue. Much heat will be generated at the Committee of Privileges but will not be allowed to escape out of the Premier's room.

(b) The verdict will, more likely than not, eventually go against Mr. Churchill.

(5) After he goes to England the Viceroy may shake his hands of India. On the other hand we may not.

(6) You will read the above, you will believe what we had told you. But you won't be convinced of our prophetic talents.

* * * *

"Where And When Will The A.I.C.C. Meet?" asks "The Tribune" frantically.

Where and when it meets.

* * * *

The other day Bori Bunder treated us to an article on "Realism in Politics", and yesterday we had Dalal Street dissertating on "Realities of Politics".

One was a parody of Realism in politics and the other a parody of Realities of politics.

We congratulate bot'

VITAL ISSUES IGNORED

Wanted Another Conference: Or Let Rank And File Decide

(By Congressman.)

In deference to the wishes of the conveners of the informal conference of the Bombay Congressmen on Saturday, that the proceedings of the Conference were of purely an informal nature and that it was called with the only purpose of taking the consensus of opinion, so that, those that might go to Ranchi might be in a better position to represent the Bombay view there, I had no intention to review the Conference which I was privileged to attend. Since, however, newspapers have come out with fuller details of the Conference, I do not see any reason why I should now observe silence.

THE AGENDA.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, who made the opening statement, as to why the Conference was called declared that the Bombay Congressmen were meeting on the eve of momentous discussions at Ranchi. In fact Mr. Nariman read a provisional agenda on the basis of which discussions would be carried on. The agenda raised the following issues on which 'consensus of opinion' was sought:

(1) Should an A.I.C.C. meeting be called?
(2) Should Civil Disobedience be dropped,
(3) (a) Should they support the Swaraj Party
(b) or the Socialist programme with its emphasis on the economic aspect and its allegiance to the idea of mass action.
(4) Should a Plenary Session of the Congress be called.

Both the opening statements and the provisional agenda clearly showed that the purpose of the informal conference was to have a thorough discussion in order to clarify the present position and arrive at agreed, though informal, conclusions.

SORRY SPECTACLE.

As I sat watching the proceedings, I was struck with the regrettable spectacle that most of those present were not alive to the realities of the situation, that they had learnt nothing from the experience of the past three years and had given little thought to the future. Instead of clarifying opinion on vital questions of future policy and programme so far as the Bombay Congressmen are concerned, I am sorry to say the meeting has only confused the issues still more. Not only that, I am afraid that it has left behind it certain misunderstandings among individuals and groups.

THE DECISIONS.

The Conference decided by a majority that no final decisions as regards the future policy and programme of the Congress was to be taken except by a Special Session of the Congress. The Conference also rightly decided that Civil Disobedience, as the official policy of the Congress, should be discontinued. These decisions are not decisions of any competent authority that will bind the Congress or the country. They are but recommendations.

VITAL ISSUES IGNORED.

In the face of this fact it was surprising that when the questions about the Swaraj Party and the Socialist Groups resolutions.—and they constitute to-day the vital questions before the country,—came up, the President should have wanted to know the sense of the House as to whether questions of future policy and programme were to be discussed at all. The impression was created that the resolution about "final decisions" being taken by only a Special Session of the Congress debarred discussion of future policy or programmes. And, therefore, discussion could take place only if the House expressly desired it. Here it was that one witnessed the sorry spectacle of Bombay Congressmen not looking at things from the practical and realistic stand point.

By a majority the question was shelved. And thus the most important and the most vital issue was left untouched.

CALL ANOTHER CONFERENCE

The argument that the resolution about final decisions on the future policy and programme resting only with the open Congress Session prevented consideration of future policy and programme of the Congress, may be, at best, ingenious. But it certainly is not reasonble. On the one hand, the Conference is allowed to decide about the present policy and, on the other, it is gagged, by its own majority vote (!), when it comes to suggesting an alternative. This has left the impression, on a number of Congress workers who attended the Conference, that the Saturday Conference was inconclusive and was unnecessarily hustled through and that, therefore, another Conference should be convened by Mr. Nariman and Mrs. Naidu solely to consider what Bombay Congressmen have to suggest as to the future policy and programme of the Congress as an alternative to Civil Disobedience.

LET RANK & FILE DECIDE

If this is not done, there is a general feeling that the Socialist Group should convene an informal Conference of the rank and file of Congress Workers and forward its decision to those concerned. In the meantime, may I suggest that the workers in the Districts should meet informally and forward their decisions to both Mr. Nariman and Mrs. Naidu with a request that the same may be placed before the Working Committee which meets on May 1 at Ranchi and in any Conference that they may be called to attend to discuss future Congress Policy?

In this connection the Congress workers of "F" (Parel) Ward met informally on Friday night and after due deliberation passed two resolutions to the effect that final decisions on the future policy and programme of the Congress could only be taken at an open session of the Congress and that the Congress should adopt a Socialist programme in action and objective on the lines indicated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. These resolutions were handed over to Mrs. Naidu at Saturday's Conference.

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GIRL GAGGED AND THROTTLED

"Veritable Fiend" Gets 5 Years' R. I.

MADRAS, April 22.

"A veritable fiend" was how the Sessions Judge of Guntur characterised a middle-aged widow who was alleged to have enticed a ten-year old married girl into her house and there gagged and throttled her until she became unconscious.

In her evidence, the girl stated that while she was proceeding to the village School-master's house wearing gold jewels, the accused took her into her house, and threatened to kill her. When she cried the accused stuffed a piece of cloth into her mouth, and throttled her. She then lost consciousness, and when she revived found herself on a cot in her father's house.

A witness for the prosecution deposed that she found the girl covered with stones and thorny stalks in a manure pit near the accused's house.

The Judge sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous.—A.P.

Suvich-Doumergue Talks

PARIS, April 22.

Italian Fascists resident in Paris were present at the station to give a hearty send-off to Sgr. Mussolini's envoy Sgr. Suvich when he left for London. Sgr. Suvich had an hour's conversation with M. Doumergue this morning, but no official statement afterwards was issued.—to give hearty send-off to Sgr.

URDU, COMMON LANGUAGE

Achieve India's Unity Through It

PLEA AT NEW DELHI ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, April 20.

The All-India Urdu Conference was inaugurated to-day when the first session was held in the Arabic College, under the presidency of Nawab Sir Mohammad Akbar Khan of Hoti, member of the Council of State.

Mirza Muhammad Sayeed, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his welcome address, said that the conference had special significance as it laid the foundation of the All-India Urdu Conference, which in future would be a regular feature. Further, the foundation was laid in Delhi, which was the birth place of Urdu literature.

It was not the aim of the Conference, he said, to create hatred of other languages in the country. Politics in India required a common language, and this Urdu claimed to be such. He refuted the allegation that Urdu was a foreign language. It was an allegation made in order to create hatred against Urdu.

ORIGIN OF URDU.

The Nawab of Hoti in his presidential address referred to this last point made in the welcome address, and said: "Like Azan and music, Urdu and Hindi are also being made a cause of difference between the two communities." The Nawab traced the origin of Urdu to the time of Muhammad Ghazni, and explained how it developed, and what prominent part Hindus took in the development. He said Urdu was the common language, and should be popularised by using Urdu types, by educating the public through moving libraries, writing good Urdu dramas, so that better talkies might be produced, and giving an impetus to Urdu poetry.

Concluding he said that the unity of India could be achieved through Urdu.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference resolved that the present status of Urdu should be preserved, that the historic agreement between the East India Company and Shah Alam that Urdu should be the court language should be honoured, and that coins and currency notes should be in Urdu.

The Conference also thanked Hindus and Muslims who rendered, and were rendering, services to the cause of Urdu.

The Conference further thanked the Nizam and his Government for the establishment of the Osmania University which had translated books from other languages into Urdu. It expressed its appreciation of the Afghan Government which was taking keen interest in Urdu, and also various provinces which were helping the progress of the language.

The last resolution suggested the formation of a central body with branches in all provinces and other means to help the progress of the language.

Khawaja Hasan Nizami, who took the initiative in the proposal for the formation of this body, was congratulated.—A.P.

40 HOUR-WEEK IMPRACTICABLE?

British Govt. Not To Support International Convention

RUGBY, April 21.

Minister of Labour, Sir Henry Betterton, replying to a deputation from Trades Union Council which urged Government support of proposed International Convention for 40 hour week which is to be discussed by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June, indicated that Government was of opinion that such convention was impracticable.—B. O. W.

CHRISTIANS AND 'QUAKE RELIEF

The Hon. Treasury of Bishop's College, Calcutta, writes:—

The response to the appeal for the Indian Christian Earthquake Relief Fund has brought in a sum of over Rs. 5,300. Christian Volunteers who have worked together all the time are now completing the last piece of their work, in a section of Lalganj, Muzafferpur district, assigned to them by the Central Relief Committee. Their work has been almost entirely among non-Christians. This will be the last appeal, there is need for more money to finish the work, and we would be glad to have some balance to hand over to those Missions which have been the most severely injured as the result of the earthquake

LIGHT ON ROMAN GAUL

Archaeological Revelations About Caesar's Headquarters

BEAUVAIS, April 21.

A vivid episode of the history of Roman Gaul was brought to light by the discovery of Caesars headquarters outside Beauvais. It is here that the Caesar subdued warlike Bellovaci who gave their name to the City.

The site was revealed by archaeologist Matherat who found double ring of earthworks with gateways on the plateau of Breuil.

A rectangular platform with especially deep ditches appears to have been constructed as the Caesar's general headquarters.

Caesar in his commentaries describes how he held Bellovaci in check west of the Oise until after several months of trench warfare, they were finally defeated on the Banks of the Therain Matherat's deductions have been strikingly confirmed by the discovery of the remains of bridges constructed with hurdles in the marshes of Breuil The Caesar's Commentaries mention the building of such bridges to enable his warengines to be brought to the scene of action—Reuter's Special.

HITLER'S BOOK IN EXHIBITION

Manuscript In Glass Case Guarded Day & Night

BERLIN, April 21.

An apology to workers for Government's failure, hitherto to carry out the socialist part of the Nazi programme was made by Herr Goebbles at the opening of a huge exhibition of "German people, German work." He declared that he had only postponed it in order to solve the unemployment problem.

A surprise for the visitors was the last minute acquisition of an original manuscript of Hitler's book "Meinkampf" written in a Bavarian prison in 1932. The manuscript was kept in a glass case guarded day and night in view of "its priceless worth. —Reuter's Special.

Sholapur Strike Situation

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, April 20.

On the 19th morning rumours of fire were set afloat in the Narsinggirji Mill area and police force was suddenly called for. This led to some disturbance in the mill especially in the Spinning and the Weaving department and workers stopped work. All other mills were working. No workers meeting was held yesterday but one was held this morning. Armed police have been stationed everywhere in the City. The mill-owners are trying their best to check every sort of disturbance.

To-day all mills are working normally though the attendance in the Narsinggirji Mill is a little less than usual. Batliwalla and Dandekar's case will begin to-day.

13 WORKERS ARRESTED

SHOLAPUR, April 22.

The attendance has increased from 13,800 to 14,150.

Thirteen mill workers who are alleged to have been responsible for creating a disturbance in the Vishnu Mills, have been arrested. —A.P.

HITLER RAJ!

BERLIN, April 21.

Fifty officers and men must leave Reichswehr following a recent order making "Aryan" applicable to forces.—Reuter's Special.

MOTOR CAR TURNS TURTLE

Two Occupants Injured: Driver Arrested

Five persons driving in a brand new Continental Beacon car had a miraculous escape from a nasty accident which occurred on the Worli drive on Sunday noon. The car turned turtle near the Worli Post Office, and rested on its body, wheels upwards, and took another right-about-turn.

The occupants of the car were thrown out, and three of them escaped without injury but the remaining two sustained scratches and cuts.

The driver of the car, Tukaram Balkrishna, was later arrested by the police on a charge of rash driving. The car belonged to S. T. Shah, a Bombay merchant, and at the time of the accident it was being driven from Mahim to Bombay.

NATIONAL SUICIDE

Franc Worth Its Gold And Cannot Be Devaluated Says Premier

PARIS, April 21.

A stirring appeal to all Frenchmen to unite and forget their quarrels was made by Premier Doumergue in a broadcast speech. He said, division in the nation is nation's suicide.

M. Doumergue explained how the Government compelled to cut salaries and pensions in order to balance the budget. He complimented the ex-servicemen who accepted sacrifices, and gave wrap on the knuckles to civil servants who are objecting.

"They pin their faith in devaluation of the franc. I will do everything in my power to prevent such a catastrophe. Our little four sous franc is worth it gold. We must see it retains its value." —Reuter's Special.

PATAUDI IN ENGLAND

Hopes He Will Be Selected For Tests Against Australia

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 21.

The Nawab of Pataudi arrived here and attended the evening session the Davis Newman billiards He will play regularly at Worcestershire. He is hoping he will be selected for the tests against Australia.

CLOSING SCORE.

At the close of the billiards match. Lavis scored 9119 (Newman (to play) 8555.

WATERLOO BEAT NOTTINGHAM

LONDON, April 21.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules today:—

Harlequins 13, London Welsh 6; Leicester 9, Old Merchant Taylors 3; Northampton vs. Devonport Services (missing); Cheltenham 0, Gloucester 3; Hartlepools 20, Bradford 11; Plymouth 3, Camborne 8; Waterloo 28, Nottingham 5; Cardiff 6, Llanelly 14.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR RACE ROUTE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 21.

The Royal Aero Club fixed the route for England-Australia air races starting at London on October 20 the competitors speed race go via Baghdad, Allahabad, Singapore, Darwin, Charleville and Melbourne.

The competitors handicap race will tatke same route halting at many other intermediate places.

DULWICH BEAT LEYTON

LONDON, April 21.

At Westham, in the English Amateur Cup Final Match, Dulwich Hamlet beat Leyton, by two goals to one.—Reuter

Salford Beat Halifax

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 21.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Rugby Northern Union Championship Semi-finals:—

Salford 28, Halifax 3.
Wigan 14, Leeds 10.

Broughton Beat Oldham

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 21.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Broughton 34, Oldham 7.
Hull Kingston Rovers 5, Swinton 3.
St. Helens Rec. 16, London Highfield 17.

BRAHMINS CONDEMN COMMUNAL AWARD

JULLUNDUR, April 20.

Resolutions, condemning communal award, urging on the Brahmins to abstain from meat and wine, condemning early marriage of Brahmins and marriage of persons above 40, disregarding certain caste distinctions in selecting matches and economising expenses on marriages and other ceremonies were passed at the Doaba Brahmin Conference held at Tuto Muzara, in Hoshiarpur district under the Presidency of Pandit Shambhu Dutt.—(United Presss.)

ARSENAL'S THRILLING DUEL WITH SUNDERLAND

Norwich Assured Of Promotion But Chances Of Chesterfield Very Remote

LONDON, April 22.

Another problem has been settled, namely, Norwich have been assured of promotion. Apart from Arsenals almost certain championship, other problems, chiefly of relegation, are as intriguing as ever.

Chesterfield after leading almost throughout the season, are likely to see promotion slip from their grasp. The plight of some teams was reflected in desperate character of games and no quarter was given.

ARSENAL-SUNDERLAND DUEL.

A crowd of 45,000 watched Arsenal-Sunderland duel in which the homeside endeavouring to make certain of championship, were guilty of overkeenness. Several thrilling incidents occurred at goalmouth: Sunderland had the goal disallowed. Then from storming attack, Drake forced the ball into the net and finished by turning somersault. Beasley increased lead and Bastin missed from penalty.

Sunderland resuming with two goals in arrears showed greater determination and were successful in reducing the lead through Carter who netted with a low shot. Thereafter Sunderland defence held up dangerous Arsenal raids.

CHELSEA OUTPLAYED.

Chelsea were outplayed in the second half in which the game was most exciting. By their defeat to-day, visitors dropped to the second place from bottom but possess advantage of games in hand. Tilson netted for Finalists in the 15th minute but Mills equalised five minutes before interval.

Play became very lively on resumption. Tilson put on two goals in two minutes. Gibson netted for Chelsea. Thereafter Herd missed from penalty; Toseland completed tally for visitors.

PORTSMOUTH'S GOOD DEFENCE.

Portsmouth wore cupfinal colours. Rutherford secored nearly half an hour after commencement but Dean equalised ten minutes later. Portsmouth defence was a feature of an otherwise uninteresting game.

Brentford lost vital points in desparate game with Millwall who were better adapted to the muddy pitch. Newcomb with freekick netted from 40 yards range and Forsyth heading in just before the interval completed tally. Brentford displayed fine combination on resumption and held up storm defence.

The game at Swansea was most creditable, both sides fighting to exteme purposes. Miller went off injured but Swansea held out with extraordinary pluck.

NORWICH SCORES.

Norwich to-day defeated the only team who could have equalled them. The game was full of thrills and was evenly contested. Bell scored for the hometeam in the tenth minute but Jones equalised five mintes later. Burditt scored the winner for Norwich with the last kick before interval.

In the latter half Norwich showed themselves slightly superior. Vinall increased lead whereafter illfeeling creption.

Barnsley's oldtime fighting qualities and excellent goal-average deposed Chesterfield. Smith netted for Barnsley three minutes before the interval but Hallfax rallied, Chembers equalising for them.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, April 21.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 2, Sunderland 1.
Birmingham 2, Tottenham nil.
Blackburn 4, Stoke 1.
Derby County 1, Aston Villa 1.
Everton 1, Portsmouth 1.
Leeds United 1, Sheffield United 1.
Manchester City 4, Chelsea 2.
Middlesbrough 3, Huddersfield nil.
Newcastle 5, Wolverhampton 1.
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Liverpool 2.
West Bromwich 2, Leicester nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 2, Nottingham Forest 3.
Bradford City 2, West Ham 2.
Bury 1, Oldham 1.
Fulham nil, Bradford 2.
Hull nil, Preston 1.
Lincoln 4, Burnley nil.
Millwall 2, Brentford nil.
Notts County nil, Manchester United nil.
Port Vale 4, Plymouth nil.
Southampton 4, Grimsby 2.
Swansea nil, Bolton nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aldershot 1, Cardiff 3.
Brighton 6, Bournemouth nil.
Bristol City 1, Reading 2.
Clapton Orient 2, Watford 3.
Luton 3, Exeter 2.
Newport 3, Southend 0.
Northampton 1, Gillingham 0.
Norwich 3, Coventry 1
Queens Park Rangers 1, Bristol Rovers 0.
Swindon 1, Charlton 3.
Torquay 2, Crystal Palace 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Barrow 2, Chesterfield 0.
Carlisle 3, Rochdale 0.
Chester 4, Gateshead 0
Crewe 2, Mansfield 1.
Doncaster 5, Accrington 1.
Halifax 1, Barnsley 1.
New Brighton 4, Hartlepools 1.
Rotherham 1, Wrexham 3.
Stockport 2, Transmere 1.
Walsall 4, Southport 1.
York City 1, Darlington 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Aberdeen 0, Hearts 1.
Ayr 2, Motherwell 3.
Celtic 3, Dundee 2
Cowdenbeath 1, Airdrieonians 3
Hamilton 4, St. Johnstone 1.
Hibernians 3, Third Lanark 1.
Kilmarnock vs. Clyde (unplayed).
Partick Thistle vs. St. Mirren (unplayed).
Queens Park vs. Rangers (unplayed).
Queen of South 2, Falkirk 1.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH CUP MATCH RESULT

Rangers Beat St. Mirren By 5 Goals To Nil

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONLON, April 21.

In the Scottish Cup, the Rangers beat St. Mirren by five goals to nil, after leading by two goals to nil at half time.—

100,000 SPECTATORS.

At Hampdenpark there was usual enthusiasm associated with Scottish Cup Final and attendance numbered over 1000,000 Rangers were in full strength and taking advantage of strong wind proved dangerous in early stages.

Mcphail, inside left who was outstanding player narrowly missed from thirty yards range and then struck sidenet.

St. Mirren at length reached midfield but Simpson, their centre half, was intercepted. Wind was spoiling he game as a spectacle. Mcgregor, St. Mirren centre forward netted from the breakaway but the goal was disallowed for offside

Rangers persisted; Mcloy, St. Mirren goal keeper unched out but Nicholson followed up and lobbed overhead ten minutes before the interval. Then the Rangers goal keeper Hamilton who was hitherto a spectator, had his first goal kick after which Mcloy saved from Nicholson, but Mcphail followed up and netted.

Thus at the interval Rangers had lead of two goals to nil.

CROWDS DEMONSTRATE.

After brief effort in which Knox and Phillips made dangerous attacks St. Mirren defence collapsed completely and failed to recover from first halfs Gruelling.

Main, Rangers right winger, tricked two defenders and netted in the tenth minute after resumption. Six minutes later Smith, centre forward, netted from the ground shot. Rangers were full of confidence and over ran their opponents. Nicholson put on the fifth goal.

A section of the crowd unable to see the game demonstrated at the back of the grand stand but was ultimately dispersed by mounted police.

A spectator in the stand collapsed and died.

Scottish League Scorers

LONDON, April 21.

The following are the scorers in the respective matches in the first division of the Scottish League:—

Hearts: Coutts. Ayr: Mair, Rodger. Motherwell: Mcfadyen (twice), Mcmenemy. Celtic: Divers (twice), Odonnell. Dundee: Rankine, Mkay. Cowdenbeath: Robertson. Airdrie: Collins, Mooney, Crombie. Hamilton: Wilson (three). Ducie. St. Johnstone: Dickie. Hibernians: Walls. Flucker, Smith. Third Lanark: Clark. Queen of South: Nesbitt, Anderson. Falkirk: Walter.—Reuter's Special.

Readers' Views

Stop Gambling

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,— There has been a lot of talk over the limitation of time in respect of business hours of the East India Cotton Association, but nothing would appear to have happened to bring about the desired result.

Many meetings of the East India Cotton Association and of the Cotton Brokers' Association were held to bring this controversy to an end appealing to the members the desirability of checking any member who transacts business beyond the specified hours. The members of the Staff Union also took a great lead in this matter and passed resolutions fixing the time from 11-30 a. m. to 5-30 p.m. But all these resolutions remained only resolutions and brought forth no good result.

Although our best brains are taking a keen interest with a view to finding a solution of this problem, may God show them the right way, but I am doubtful that any tangible result can be obtained unless the grave defect of gambling in American Futures is put a stop to. Inasmuch as if this business were closed merchants would not be tempted to order out cable information from abroad and avail themselves of the wide fluctuations and consequently transact in other markets. That would only effectively solve our problem. Besides this gambling in American Futures is our worst enemy. Personally I am of opinion that this evil is eating into the vitals of our nation. The incalculable harm that is being done to us would be seen from the following:—

(1) Enormous sums of money are spent by us over cable information from America daily to get first-hand information. This is taking away our wealth day by day.

(2) Our youngmen get tempted and fall headlong in this evil. The result is many useful lives are lost and many families are ruined.

(3) The poorest of our brethren are the worst victims of this evil and are very hard hit by it. When they have nothing to fall back upon, become desperate. This encourages Mawalism.

(4) All persons addicted to this evil loose the habit of work. Monotony overtakes them day and night and the life's task is forgotten.

(5) It is regular revolt against the laws of nature that a man should wake in the nights and be without work in the day. Naturally its effects should be that reason and wisdom should fly away from the man who follows this practice.

(6) This evil has taken a deep root in the Bombay Presidency and has spread practically in all parts of India including the States. Its effects are being felt widely yet no cry is being raised by the public with the object of wiping out this evil.

There are many other ruinous effects that this evil is spreading all round and unless the leaders turn their attention to this monster God alone knows where this may end.

In conclusion I would strongly appeal to all responsible persons to raise a strong agitation against this form of gambling to meet the urgent need of the time.—Yours, etc.,

B. N. DHELIA.

Engineering Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the plight of the Engineering students, at their last University examination, caused by pure negligence on the part of some of the Examiners.

To be particular, the instance of the "hydraulics and irrigation" paper of the B. E civils could be stated.

Firstly, there is every reason to believe that examiners had placed before themselves the syllabus in Hydraulics for B. Sc. (Mechanical) of the Edinborough University instead of the one for B. E (civil) of Bombay University.

Secondly, the examiners seem to have devoted no thought to see whether the paper could be solved within the time allotted. In fact, the questions, 3 5 and 8 require not less than an hour each. The examiner is challenged to solve the question No. 3 in less than an hour completely.

As a result there are hardly half a dozen students who expect more than 25 per cent marks in the above paper.

The complaint about the surveying paper of S. E civils has been so very chronic that the students have come to regard the subject (wherein failures upto three years ago were only exceptional) as a Sword of Demockles.

The paper, for some years past cannot be described but as simply whimsical. The Examiners, it seems, have specialised themselves in setting out of way questions and asking definitions of terms which could not be found in any of the standard books on surveying.

The questions that they asked at the surveying oral were silly. Most of the students were asked as to what meningitis was and its relation to the Theodolite. It was only the fear of failure that prevented the students from replying that the Examiner himself showed symptoms of meningitis.

It is high time that the examiners should realise their responsibility and understand that a failure in the Engineering College costs a student more than Rs. 900 besides the loss of a year and his career.—Yours, etc.,

AN ENGINEERING STUDENT.
Bombay, 7 April 21.

"Rationalists & Religion"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Yes, I know "Celt" (and, consequently, of course, of his existence!)—from his mind as manifested in his "works," that is, writings in the papers, but I have never seen him as he (as a Rationalist) regards himself—a soulless organism! And if he looks upon me as an "old friend," it is on the strength only of encounters we have had in the correspondence columns of local newspapers, as when, for example, he, in the course of a discussion on sun worship, saying he "took his bonnet off occasionally to the sun." I rejoined that it was probably because he "had a bee in it"! and as when I corrected him on two occasions, when he referred to Swedenborg's "Heaven and Hell" as "Letters from Hell," meaning, quite evidently, to be contemptuous, seeing that he has now for the third time, perpetrated the same "mistake"!

As to his once having been offered the "sub-agency" of the Swedenborg Society of India, it was anterior, evidently, to his becoming a Rationalist, seeing that want of time alone precluded him from taking up the job, "to 'work up' the business"; though to me, personally, it is news!

However, his letter is so obviously the product of spleen and is such a mixture of truth and inaccuracies, ranging from misstatements to absolute falsehoods (the latter predominating), that I have little doubt in my own mind of his having no first-hand knowledge of Swedenborg. But as it would make this letter unduly long to deal with each and every one of these falsehoods or perversions of truth, I must refer your readers to the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," or, better still, the "Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics," where they will find quite enough said to convince them of the essential falsity of these statements.

Further, "Celt" makes it appear that I, in my letter to which his is a reply gave expression to sentiments not to be found in it, placing under quotation marks such words as "wisest man" and "ignorant people," as though they had been used by me!

"Swedenburg's 'Divine Love and Wisdom' is nothing but a long loud shriek of ignorance," screams "Celt," without making any attempt to justify the assertion; but hear what Dr. Helen Keller says of it: "Swedenborg's 'Divine Love and Wisdom' is a fountain of life I am always happy to be near." Hear, too, what a few other "half-educated" people have to say of ;Swedenborg and his works:—Elizabeth Barrett Browning: "To my mind, the only light that has been cast on the other life is found in Swedenborg's philosophy." Ella Wheeler Wilcox: "I consider Swedenborg one of the greatest illuminated souls that ever trod the earth." Dr. Frank Crane: "There is no doubt among thinking people that Emanuel Swedenborg is one of the great prophets of the race." Henry James: "Emanuel Swedenborg had the sanest and most far-reaching intellect this age has known." Edwin Markham: "There is no doubt that Swedenborg was one of the greatest intellects that have appeared on this planet." Amelita Galli-Curci: " . . all literature seems so childish after reading Swedenborg's gigantic logic, and yet simple (divinely simple!) Writings!" Calvin Coolidge: "I desire to express my deep interest in the work and life of this advanced scientist and thinker Swedenborg, who was a pioneer two hundred years ago in much of the progress and advancement in mechanical, biological and me-

(Continued on next page).

Let Your Unfortunate Fellow-men Be Always In Your Thoughts

Remember Bihar Needs 15 Crores For Work Of Reconstruction

On Saturday our readers contributed Rs. 1,300.
The total collections up to date to our Fund amount to Rs. 2,20.650.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

We publish below list of contributions received on Saturday :—

List of Earthquake Relief Fund received on 21434 (Saturday) as below:—

Dr. Vaidya Sagar of Gojra (Lyilapur Dt.) through Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Bombay Branch	8 0
A. N. Surati	10 0
Chimanlal & Co. Mewawala	15 0
Gujarati Yuvak of Secunderabad (Deccan) through Vrajlal M. Mody as below:	114 13
Sympathisers	30 0
Kasturchand Chhotlal	11 0
E M Jariwala	10 0
Mr Manekji	10 0
Shivlal D. Kothari	10 0
Ishwarlal Bhogilal	5 0
Maganlal V Patel	5 0
C V Kotak	5 0
S R Kakubhai & Co.	5 0
Nanalal K Bhatt	5 0
Vishwanath D Joshi	4 5
Narayan A Joshi	2 8
C G Gandhi	5 0
Swarupchand T Shah	2 0
Gokaldas D Gadhia	1 0
Narandas	1 0
Mr Nanal	1 0
Hirji Damodar	2 0
Rs.	114 13
Passengers of steamer Taira through Tribhovan Khushal	125 0
The staff and workmen of Crown Aluminium Works, Bombay	314 8
The office staff of Messrs. Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd., Bombay	92 0
B. Chandulal & Co., Chunawala	11 4
Raghavji Ranji and Co. Tirupur	21 0
Staff of Mithaiwala	50 0
Valabhdas Jagjivan Dalal	5 0
Popular High School VI Std., Margao, Goa	3 0
Vasantrai N. Patni, Cutch Bhuj	5 0
Mr. A. R. Chander, Electrician, Poona	2 0
Seth Dayal Ladhani Kumathawala	500 0
Dahibai Parshotam	10 0

GANDHIJI'S DECISION

(Continued from page 8.)

gress and other organisations, the removal of the restrictions on the press, freedom of speech and freedom of Assembly and the ordering of free elections to the Indian legislatures without any discrimination against those who had participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement. The meeting also appointed a delegation to see Sir Samuel Hoare with a view to call his attention to the present situation in India.

GROWING REACTION

Under the excuse of clearing a point of future pensions for British officers retiring from Indian Services, Lord Halifax on the motion of Lord Fitzalan (who expressed fears lest under a new constitution the pensions should be imperilled), put forward a pretence as if India was approaching a period of some kind of self-rule. Of course, he made a full and indignant rebuttal of insinuations that the pensioners would be left in the lurch. Sir Oswald Mosley, who now represents the fascist form of British imperialism, was also all thunder and fire when in his speech on Sunday night at Stoke-On-Tent he told his 3000 listners how Britain should govern India. In essence the policy and scheme of Sir Orwald was just the same as that of the last Labour Government of which he was for some time a Minister and a special favourite of the Labour Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald. India is also figuring in the by-election in the Basingstoke Division of Hampshire,—a constituency which is a supposed to be a Tory stronghold. The claim of the Tory candidate is, of course, largely based on the Budget prosperity and for the strong support of the present Government but with a terrible warning about the weak policy of the past Government about granting any concessions to India. The Tory candidate, if successful, as he is sure to be, would certainly owe his success to the prosperity Budget, but he will then turn his reactionary Manifesto about India as a mandate from his electorate and fling it in the face of the National Government.

COMMUNISM SPREADS

The rulers who have ruled India for the last ten years in the way they have done can obviously see the easy possibility of ruling their own countrymen in the same way. The present National Government has introduced a new Sedition Bill for Great Britain. It gives the police authority and wider powers for searches of private houses and persons and of confiscating documents and arresting the persons concerned. The new Bill which was introduced during the week creates a new crime of talking politics to men in the British Army and Navy even though all these men in the Services of His Majesty have a parliamentary vote and to whom the ordinary Conservative, Liberal and Labour politics are served out every day through their respective newspapers. The Bill is a kind of a general and hasty measure against the growing influence of the Communists in the country. The Government policy of arresting and prosecuting Communists who are openly recognised as members of the Communist Party is already going on unchecked and can easily be carried on under the existing law, including some of the old laws of the time of Charles I or Edward III. However, though the Communist Party remains small, its teachings are spreading and its supporters are now by the thousands in many walks of life. The recent Hunger March and the establishment of the Congress of Action have now secured several thousands of the working class members to its fold. Equally successful has been the drive of the Party against the growing menace of fascism. The pressure brought by the men and women not only of the working class, but even of the higher middle class on the German Government in the matter of the Reichstag Fire trial has been another indication of the wider influence of Communist agitation.

It will soon become a common practice in this country to search the houses of university students, of writers and journalists of men and women engaged in anti-war and anti-Fascist propaganda. The legal and technical excuse will be to search for documents that may be intended to subvert military discipline, but the inevitable result of such a policy would be the disclosure of many letters and correspondence which would give information to the Government as well as to the British fascist leaders who pass under the harmless name of Tories or Nationalists as to what political preparations are going on among the radical sections. Even if no prosecution may take place, such information will be valuable to reactionary leaders. The constitution and construction of the British police force have also been so altered that it will soon have many officers who will be politically minded and politically trained and the powers proposed to be given to the police under the new Bill may be the beginninn of a political terrorism in Great Britain.

JAINS' SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC UPLIFT

Propaganda Meeting At Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

As the 14th sessions of the All-India Swetamber Jain Conference is to commence at Bombay on 5th May, some of the prominent Jain leaders of Bombay came here for propaganda work, and a mass meeting of the Ahmedabad jains was held this evening at the Premabhai hall, under the presidentship of Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sjt. Motichand Kapadia (solicitor) spoke regarding the conference constitution and utility of that body. He appealed to Jains to heartily co-operate and achieve social, religious, and economic uplift.

Sheth Kasturbhai dwelt on the utility of unity among Jains and promised general support of the Ahmedabad Jain Sangh.

Copenhagen.—The seamen's strike has been abandoned pending negotiations—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7.)

they intend to settle the programme on the single tack of capturing only the Legislative Assembly, or the condemnation of the White Paper or the Communal Award, or lay undue emphasis on merely the spectacular side of walk-outs and walk-ins and that, too, at the behest of some power behind the scenes they are simply courting disappointment, and are but sowing the seed of the Party's destruction. The days of pyrotechnics in politics are long gone by.

BE TRUE SERVANTS OF HUMANITY

Mrs. Naidu's Advice To New Homoeopaths

CONVOCATION ADDRESS AT DADAR COLLEGE

"Serve Humanity rightly and fully," said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding at the convocation of the Post-Graduate Homoeopathic Medical College, Dadar.

The convocation was held in the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening when a large number of students and enthusiasts of homoeopathy were present.

Eighteen students were awarded the diploma of M.D.M.S., this year.

Dr. Lall, D.Sc., (homoeo), in requesting Mrs. Naidu to preside and distribute the certificates, gave a brief account of the progressive adoption of homoeopathy throughout the country after its inception by Samuel Christian Hahnnemann, during the nineteeth century.

INFALLIBILITY OF HOMOEOPATHY

Dr. Lall was optimistic about the infallibility of homoeopathic treatment, and claimed that homoeopathy could be successfully tried where allopathy might have failed. The treatment was mainly internal, contended the doctor, and internal diseases required treatment from the interior.

Homoeopathy was based on the conception of the vital force as animating the human body, and any disease could be traced to the defective functioning of this vital force. He felt that with wider co-operation homoeopathy could play a more intimate part in life.

Mrs. Savitribai Lall, M.B., (homeo), in her memorandum condemned the general unscrupulous methods of "commercing" in Diplomas in the field of medicine by some institutions, and this "commercing" also extended beyond the science of Homoeopathy. It was for the Medical Council in India to put a stop to these unwholesome activities.

INAUGURATION AT KARACHI

The present Institution was started at Karachi seven years back, and was brought to Bombay on account of better facilities. This Institution was affiliated to the Homoeopathic Medical Board of Calcutta, an Association which was registered with the Government of India. The Institute had to face a deficit of more than Rs. 3,000 for the past year, and in spite of difficulties they were prepared to carry on dissemination of genuine scientific Homoeopathy, instead of dealing in quack diplomas.

As a momento of Srimati Sarojini Naidu's visit to the Institution, Mrs. Lall offered a beautiful flower-vase to Mrs. Naidu. A College Medal in the name of Mrs. Naidu was also being offered every year.

ADVICE TO NEW STUDENTS

Mrs. Naidu, in her address to the new students who had successfully completed their course for the M.D.M.S. diploma, observed that they should realise they had attained a stage, when men and women could trust their lives in their hands. It was a solemn occasion for them. The accurate understanding of individual psychology went a long way in the treatment of suffering persons, and towards this end she exhorted the students to concentrate their efforts.

A successful student of medicine, continued the speaker, would rather emulate the beneficial scientific theories, in so far as they had helped his purpose.

BE TRUE SERVANTS OF HUMANITY

"Physicians have no race. They are free from all communal considerations," concluded Mrs. Naidu, and exhorted them to keep up the traditions of the profession becoming the true servants of humanity and dedicating their lives to the comfort of ailing mankind.

She then awarded the diploma certificates after which the guests were treated to light refreshments

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Basis Of Settlement

The General Strike is timed to commence to-day. The ordinary citizen is interested to see that it ends soon and hopes that efforts will be made by the Mayor of Bombay, if not the Government of Bombay, to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the workers and the millowners. The basis on which the present Strike can be settled is set down in the following demands of the workers::—

1. Restoration of wage-cuts and cuts in dearness allowances.
2. No rationalisation.
3. Eight hours' day.
4. Unemployment benefit.
5. Right to organise unions and their recognition by the employers.
6. Permission to collect union subscriptions within the mills.
7. No Victimisation.

B. S. N. Co.'s Pleasure Cruises

If it be true that half a loaf is better than none, to those of Bombay's residents who are in the unpleasant position of being unable to bear the heat and at the same time to repair to the hill-stations to escape it, the week-end pleasure cruisers organised by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be a real boon. For a rupee and eight annas you can get some agreeable relaxation and freedom from your daily care—and your daily heat. Elephanta, Dharamtar and Piriwari are some of the charming places to which the Company's launches take you. The first is a really interesting little spot, though you do receive a mild shock when, in addition to the boat fare, you are asked to pay four annas—a certainly not inconsiderable sum in these hard days—to see the caves. But a two-mile walk amidst beautiful scenery and the pleasant coolness and stillness in the air after the dust and rush and heat and noise of Bombay, more than compensate you. The arrangements in the launch itself are good, but the music could be better.

Democratic Swarajya Party

(Continued from Page 8).

power to any person, howsoever towering he may be. And its political need is an English daily representing properly its psychology and point of view. I am sure that if by God's grace this need comes to be satisfied Maharashtra will not fail to make its voice effectively felt once again in the politics of India.

(4) The Democratic Swarajya Party strongly believes that India's destinies really lie, not in the hands of the Congress or Mahatma Gandhi or this or that Party, but in those of the ordinary voter, and, therefore, it considers it to be the bounden duty of every political party worth the name to direct all its energies and activities towards imparting to him the right sort of political education and to make him realize the value of his vote. Political education of the electorates is thus the very corner-stone of this Party's programme.

Boycott Suicidal.

(5) The Democratic Swarajya Party strongly believes that, if at all real democracy is to be established in India, all democratic and representative institutions from the Central Legislature down to the Village Panchayat, should be fully and completely captured, if possible, by the right sort of men, and that it is suicidal to boycott them, and thereby allow the bureaucracy to strengthen unhampered its power and resources. It has no faith in dictatorship, be it of Mahatma Gandhi or of any other person, as in its opinion dictatorship in any form or shape is the very negation of democracy and tends ultimately to degenerate into rank autocracy.

(6) The Democratic Swarajya Party does not lay much store by the shock-tactics practised by the old Swarajists in the Central and Provincial Legislatures beyond being merely indicative of the nationalist mind in the country. It has profound faith in that kind of spade-work upon which the fabric of a nation's regeneration can and should really be reared up.

(7) The Democratic Swarajya Party further believes that politics being in its very essence different from religion or spiritualism, any admixture of the two may, for the time being, perhaps, capture the imagination of many and benefit some, but is sure to result in the end in making politics highly unstable and the sport of the passing whims and caprices of some dominant personality. It recognises the proper place of religion or spiritualism in the life of an individual and in that of a Nation as well. But it is opposed to the principle or practice of making politics the handmaid of any religious dogmas or spiritualistic experiments.

(8) This Party is firmly of the opinion that any constitution, which fails to grant equal political status to, and to confer equal political rights and privileges upon, the subjects of the Indian States is bound to come down with a crash, spreading widespread ruin and disaster not only in the States, but also in British India. It will probably be an act of the greatest political mischief to create a federation of one part of India enjoying in some measure rights of citizenship and another part to which they are totally denied. Consequently, this Party has made the political uplift of the subjects of States as an important plank in its programme.

Reconciliation Of Capital And.

(9) While the Democratic Swarajya Party is opposed to every kind or sort of capitalism and the consequent exploitation, it is of the opinion that in the nature of things there is not and cannot be any necessary or inevitable antagonism between capital and labour, and that the interests of both are quite capable of being reconciled and even harmonised with each other. In fine, while it is against capitalism, it is not against capital. It is further of the opinion that an endeavour should be made to establish Peasants' and Workers' unions throughout the country with a view to ameliorate their lot to make them useful political units of the nation, and to enable them to come by their own.

(10) And last but not least, the Party stands for the removal of untouchability in every form and shape, for granting to the so-called untouchable classes all facilities whereby they will be able to raise themselves in the scale of life, to enjoy all political and other rights and to shoulder all political and other responsibilities.

The above are the ten important principles upon which the programme of the Democratic Swarajya Party has been based. From newspapers I learn that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai of Bombay has been entrusted with the work of preparing the programme of the Swarajya Party. From a press interview which he granted the other day I further learn that he stated therein that there were some fundamental differences between the Democratic Swarajya Party and the Swarajya Party which made it well-nigh impossible for these two parties to fuse themselves together into one united whole. I know that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai occupies a very high place at the Bombay Bar as a brilliant and eloquent Advocate. But I am not aware of the place which he occupied in the old Swarajya Party or any other political party for the matter of that. Let me remind him of the fact that several members of the Democratic Swarajya Party were not only members of the old Swarajya Party, but were primarily responsible for bringing it into existence and occupied responsible posts therein. They contributed not a little towards settling its programme and carrying it into effect. The programme of the Democratic Swarajya Party has been settled in the light of the experience thus gained. In these circumstances it will be really interesting to see what programme the revived Swarajya Party ultimately places before the nation, and in what respects it differs from that of the Democratic Swarajya Party. Let me frankly tell Mr. Desai and other organisers of the Swarajya Party that if

(Continued in Col. 4.)

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from previous page)

dical science of the present day. . . ."

Poor "Celt"! I am sorry for him; for, with all his education and (save the mark!) knowledge of Swedenborg, he seems unable to apprehend the relation in which prior stands to posterior or cause to effect and consequently of the relation in which ideas stand to language, mind to works, soul to body, spirit (or mind) to matter, God to nature, etc., and of the relation in which electricity (which in itself is insensible and yet, according to current scientific views, is the sole constituent of matter) stands to its phenomena, which (like "Celt"!) are obviously sensible!

As to it never having been demonstrated that the mind can exist "without the material apparatus called the brain," it is not true; for that is just what the phenomena of spiritualism demonstrate, though Rationalists, in the hardness of their hearts, deny the truth of them.

As to senescence and eventual death, I say come to the natural body only, as the result (normally) of anabolism lagging more and more behind katabolism, death being as natural as birth or sleep; for, as a man, at birth, enters and becomes conscious of a world he was previously in conjunction with, but unconscious of, so he, at death, enters and becomes conscious of a world he was all along in conjunction with, but unconscious of; man being essentially a spiritual being.

Finally, if there be any who see in the specious teaching of Rationalism that there is no Divine Lawgiver (and, consequently, no such thing as sin) and no future, immortal life, warrant to give rein to every selfish inclination and sensual pleasure, let them be warned in time against adopting it as their creed; for, while Rationalists demand of believers "demonstration" of the existence of God and "proof" of immortality, they themselves make no attempt to prove how matter came into being; neither are they able to "demonstrate" how life emerged from inert, non-living matter, in other words, how a (matter) came to be equal to a+x (x being life). Indeed, it was rationalism that brought about the Fall itself! resulting as it did from believing in, or trusting to, knowledge obtained through the senses, typified, in Gen. II. 9, 17, by eating of "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil" to the neglect, or rejection, of "the tree of life" (Gen. II. 9), which is God's declaration concerning the soul and eternity, and concluding thence that there is no God, and that the soul is material.—Yours, etc.,

A. E. PENN,
Sec. & Agent,
The Swedenborg Society of India.
Bombay, April 19.

Arithmetic Paper At The Matric

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will the local University Registrar answer the following questions in connection with this year's question papers:—

(1) Has the paper-setter in Arithmetic any experience of teaching Bombay Matric classes?

(2) Is he a trained teacher?

(3) Did he consult the previous papers while setting this year's Arithmetic paper?

(4) Is there only one paper-setter or several in a subject? If he be only one does he consult someone in the matter?

(5) If the majority of candidates fail this year in Arithmetic what will the University do for the unfortunate candidates, who are not at all to blame?

(5) Are the paper setters given full instructions for drawing a paper? If so, what is their nature?

(6) Does the Hindi Examiner know the difference between a sentence and a phrase? What has he to say when he asks to explain certain sentences but gives all phrases in the body of the question?

77) Does the Hindi examiner know English? If so, what is his qualification in English? Can he carry on five minutes conversation in modern Hindi?—Yours, etc.,

SITA DEVI VARMA.
54, Kika St., Bombay No. 4.
April 21.

II

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must congratulate "Mr. Fair Play" for taking the lead in bringing into light the topic of "Arithmetic Paper at the Matriculation" through your columns. The whole question-paper appears to have gone a thorough change. I fail to understand how the paper-setter (or paper-setters), with a view to get the credit of this new method, altogether neglected the students. But the change has no doubt proved drastic. What matters most in the examination hall is the calm attitude of the student before commencing the answer-paper. A common student naturally awaits the question-paper with a trembling heart and an anxiety as to what is in store for him in the near future. If he gains confidence while going over the question-paper, he finishes the rest of his part of writing it with an undisturbed mind. But such sudden change not only bewilders him but does shock him most and even a bright scholar becomes nervous, his intellect fails, brain muddles. . . . This first shock makes him a block-head and with no effort he can recover his steadiness of mind to go through the paper patiently. Any sober-minded person, except the examiner, will pity this state of mind of the student who is afraid to see the failure written in broad letters before his mind's eye!!

If gone critically through the question-paper, we all have to concur with the opinion of "Fair Play" that "the paper on Arithmetic set this time is seriously at fault", and the parents of the students will be interested to know what measures—(now the paper being already drawn, written and gone)—can be taken to put the matters alright.—Yours, etc.,

"STUDENT-MIND."

Stove Tragedies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Hardly a day passes without accidents from stoves which in most cases prove fatal being reported in the newspapers. Owing to the incessant appeals of the City Coroner the matter has been recently taken up by an Anti-Stove League, and the zeal which the enthusiastic Leaguers and the Coroner display for the elimination of the stoves is, indeed, worthy of a better cause. What is curious is the fact that not a single constructive suggestion has been put forward which has the virtue of being practicable to end the constant tragedies resulting from a careless use of stoves, except the one which aims at the total destruction of the stoves. This suggestion does not merit any serious consideration, for who among us will entertain the idea that after decades of use during which time the stoves have become an article of indispensable holehold utility, they should be abandoned by the users? There are millions of people who use the stoves daily, free from any accidents. I myself have been using stoves to the exclusion of any other apparatus for cooking for the past ten years and have not had even a single accident,—calamitous or simple.

The only remedy which, in my opinion, will render the stoves absolutely harmless, and the carefree use thereof possible, is the use of a raised platform for cooking etc., where a stove is used. A simple table would serve the purpose. The agitation for boycotting the use of stoves is all moonshine, and a pastime for busy-bodies.—Yours, etc.,

M SRINIVAS
Andheri, April 20.

Kolaba District Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. N. N. Patel who represents, or rather misrepresents, the Kolaba District on the Bombay Legislative Council is a member of the Non-Brahmin Party in that Council. Whenever he happens to be in Bombay or Poona for the Council session, he is generally said to be guest of the Hon. Mr. Kambli, the Education Minister of the Bombay Government. Mr. Kambli is known to be very kind and hospitable host to his comrades of the Non-Brahmin party and no body need grudge Mr. Patil his welcome hospitality.

As a faithful follower of the Party Mr. Patil has been always voting with his leader Mr. Kambli in the Council Divisions. In his public utterances Mr. Patil is always very vehemently in favour of the interests of the cultivating classes. But when it comes to voting in their favour in the Council divisions, his loyalty to the Party naturally comes in his way. That is why he was found in the Government lobby, with his leader, Mr. Kambli, when the Ordinance Bill and the Tobacco Bill were passed by the Council last year. During the division on the Rent Act Amendment Bill of Mr. Bakhale in the last session of the Council, I am told that he spoke in favour it, but was absent when the division bell rang.

On 30th July 1933, last Mr. Patil was elected to the special seat in the Kolaba District School Board, reserved for a member "experienced in education." Two of the candidates who contested the election with him had superior educational qualifications. But the electors cared more for their Party man than for his educational qualifications and preferred him to others. Being himself already a member of the Kolaba District Local Board, Mr. Patil was also one of his own electors. One of the competitors Mr. Safre, detected a legal flaw in the qualification of Mr. Patil to stand as a candidate for the election as a member not of School Board alone but also of the District Local Board and applied to the Commissioner S.D. to declare the seat of Mr. Patil in the Kolaba School Board as well as Kolaba District Local Board, vacant according to Law and order fresh elections to fill up the vacancies. Mr. Safre sent his application to the Commissioner on the 13th August 1933, i.e., within about a fortnight of Mr. Patil's election to the School Board. Inspite of reminders the Commissioner kept mum over the matter till November 14. 1933. when the applicant was informed by him that the question had been referred to Government. In the meanwhile Mr. Patil was elected Chairman of the School Board.

Then Mr. Safre made a representation to the Secretary to Government, General Department, on 20th December, 1933. requesting that orders on the subject may be expedited. No reply being received reminders were addressed by Mr. Safre to Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Bombay. Then on 26th March 1934, that is, after over seven months from the date of the original application to the Commissioner S.D., the applicant Mr. Safre received a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, of which the Hon. Mr. Kambli is the Member in charge, referring him to the notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" (vide Part IA para 227 of 23/3/34) about a proposed amendment to Rule 13 framed under the Primary Education Act. The plain meaning of the above letter is that though under the present Rule 13 of the Bombay Primary Education Rules 1924, Mr. Patil is disqualified as a member of the School Board, owing to his wife's employment under the School Board, the Government has resolved to save him from such disqualification by amending the Rule by introducing a fresh exception to cover his particular case. Can special pleading of a more flagrant character be found anywhere else? Whether the Government is entitled in law to amend the P.E. Rules in the proposed manner and further to give the amendment a retrospective effect to save their friend Mr. Patil I do not propose to discuss here today. The point of my criticism is that even if the Government are so entitled, they ought not to use their power in the manner they propose to do in the present instance. If the Government care for their good name they must first admit Mr. Patil's disqualification to continue as a member of the Kolaba School Board under Rule 13 of the P.E. Rules 1924 and declare his seat vacant and then proceed to amend the rule if they like. Let us hope that Government will do the right thing.

I have referred above to Mr. Safre's contention in his application to the Commissioner S. D. that Mr. Patil was also disqualified as a member of the Kolaba District Local Board owing to the same cause viz., his wife's employment under the School Board which is a body subordinate to the District Local Board. Mr. Patil's disqualification in this respect is under Section 9 (1) and section 30 of the Local Board Act and since the Government have no power to amend the provisions of that Act by notification in their Gazette, they have no other alternative than to declare Mr. Patil's seat in the Kolaba District Local Board vacant. I learn that Mr. Safre has again moved the Commissioner S.D. in this matter in the last week and I trust that the Commissioner will not hesitate to give his long over-due decision on the question. The next meeting of the Kolaba District Local Board takes place in the last week of this month. Will the Commissioner be good enough to give his decision before the date of the next meeting of the Board?—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Malad-Marve Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a result of the strong and strenuous agitation carried on by Mr. Paul Pereira of Orlem and the Western India Automobile Asssociation, Bombay, in the local press and with the Government for improving the Malad-Marve Road, the District Local Board Bombay Suburban District Andheri has made a budget provision for 1934/35 for asphalting a portion up to four furlongs of this road, and this fact has been communicated to me by the popualr Collector, Bombay Suburban District, Mr. E. W. Perry in his letter No. L. S. G. D. 17 dated 4th April 1934 with reference to the deputation of the prominent residents of Malad, Orlem, Kharodi etc., that waited on him on the 3rd March 1934 in connection with the deplorable and dusty condition of the above road.

The public are no doubt extremely pleased to note that the District Local Board, Andheri, have at last realised the futility of incurring heavy expenditure out of the public money year after year over such material as have only a temporary effect, and the economy and efficiency which will result by adopting, though at a higher initial cost, modern methods, such as treating the surface of the roads with asphalt.

I am requested by the prominent signatories of a mass petition dated 3rd March 1934 addressed to the President, District Local Board, Andheri in the above matter to thank through your most powerful journal Mr. Paul Pereira. (Orlem) and the W. I. A. Association for their agitation on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

XAVIER DIAS.
Orlem v'a Malad, April 12.

Inducement Not To Strike

(Continued from page 1)

closed to-day (Monday), so that the impression may go round that the workers had not gone on strike, but have been only given a holiday. About four other mills situated in the Madanpura area also worked on Sunday. But this has no relation to the strike. The workers in these mills are mostly Mussalmans As Mohurrum falls on the 25th, that day is a holiday. Therefore, to make up for it, Sunday was kept as a working day.

INDUCEMENT NOT TO STRIKE.

There are other reports and rumours. I am told that the management of an important group of mills has offered an inducement to the workers not to go on strike. I am told that this group of mills has promised Rs. 5 per worker and Rs. 100 or so to each jobber if they do not join the General Strike. Another group of mills, I am told, has not paid the "Kharchi" or advance in wages that is usually paid every month. According to a report this will be paid to-day (Monday). This is interpreted as an inducement to the workers to go to the mills on the day the General Strike is being declared. If the strike is fairly well-spread, efforts at securing "blacklegs" will in due course, be also made

OTHER CENTRES

Reports from other centres are not encouraging. There is no news about the mills in the Madras Presidency. Ahmedabad is out of the question. But a Labour leader who had gone to Ahmedabad told me that discontent among the workers there is acute. And it is not impossible to organise on strike in the Ahmedabad Mills. Then there is Nagpur. Latest reports from there shows that complete uncertainty prevails about the prospects of a General Strike there. Mr. Ruikar in a recent press interview stated that if Bombay went on strike on April 23, Nagpur would do so on May 1st, May Day. But now it seems even this is not certain. I am told that he is calling a meeting of the workers there on the 28th instant to "consider the situation". This is considered here as definitely discouraging. A prominent Labour worker of Cawnpore, who is now in the city told me that it is extremely difficult to get the men there on strike. The failure of the recent strike in one of the mills there has damped the spirit of the workers. Besides the owners in other mills are taking to subtle methods which make the prospects of a strike none too bright. Apart from these factors, he told me there is no proper organisation of the workers in Cawnpore and it is impossible to have any organised strike there as in Bombay. If, however, the Bombay strike succeeds and is kept up then the Cawnpore workers may down tools.

BOMBAY TO BEAR THE BRUNT

Such reports only go to show the lack of co-ordinated organisation for the General Strike as contemplated by the All-India Textile Labour Conference. It also means that others want to put all the onus of the bold adventure on Bombay and make her the "Villain of the piece." The prospect, thus, of a country-wide General Textile Strike looks to be very gloomy indeed. And, as suggested by me in a previous article, it would have been wiser to have taken stock before launching upon so momentous a campaign as the General Strike which is declared for to-day.

The causes that have driven the workers to take to the course of action are admitted on all hands to be reasonable and legitimate. The Public Sympathy and support to them in their desperate struggle to main their living standards are as a matter of course with them and it is hoped yill be forthcoming in material form also. And those who sympathise with Labour will have to define their attitude in a situation when the General Strike becomes an accomplished fact.

Mr. Mirajkar Asked To Be Present In Court

Mr. Mirajkar, a Labour leader, was served with a notice on Sunday to be present in the court of Mr. Oscar Brown, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, in connection with the case in which he is charged with sedition.

It will be remembered that Mr. Mirajkar was arrested for an alleged seditious speech which he is said to have delivered at Lalbaug some time ago and was subsequently released on bail and the case against him was postponed till Friday, April 27.

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"I can't think how you do it. I'm nearly dead carrying a normal load."

"Yes, but look at your cart."

"I know it's not Dunlop equipped but . . ."

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POLICE CLASHES WITH DEMONSTRATORS

MADRID, April 22.

Trams and busses ceased running, cafes and bars closed in consequence of a proclamation of 24 hours against anti-Fascist general strike. Clashes wherein two policemen are reported to have been killed occurred, but the demonstration arranged by the Catholic Popular Action Party, which was the immediate reason for the strike, passed off quietly in the presence of 30,000 persons. The Minister of Interior states there is no cause for alarm, and Government will take whatever measures are required to maintain order.—Reuter.

No Nazi Methods In India

'Daily Herald's' Warning To Government

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

New developments in India put the good faith and the democratic sincerity of the Government sharply to the test.

Mr. Gandhi and the majority of the Congress Leaders have declared for the abandoning of civil disobedience, for the use of constitutional methods, for the fighting of the coming Parliamentary elections by a "Swaraj" Party.

The decision appears not to be enthusiastically regarded in New Delhi, where civil disobedience was looked on as an admirable excuse for "firm" government, and where it is fully realised that the Swaraj candidates may, embarrassingly, sweep the country.

It may be a temptation to a Government under such circumstances to refuse to "play the game," to find excuses for continuing repression, to arrange that the elections shall be fought under circumstances which will cripple and handicap the Swaraj Party in every way.

But, whatever the temptation, there must be no such application of Nazi methods in India. There must be an election: and the election must be a free one with full liberty of speech and propaganda to all Opposition parties.

Otherwise Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon will class themselves with Herr Hitler and General Goering.

Culminating Point

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—

Mr. Gandhi's decision to suspend civil disobedience is the culminating point in a dramatic series of events in India. No one who followed the earlier efforts of Dr. Ansari, the Moslem Congress leader, to convene a conference at Delhi to consider the position of the party can have expected them to produce anything important. But the conference met. It was attended by some of the most outstanding Congress leaders apart from Mr. Gandhi, among them that formidable spokesman of the orthodox Hindus Pandit Malaviya. It decided to revive the old Swaraj party of Congress and to contest elections for the Assembly. True, the programme on which Congress proposed to go to the polls was uncompromising enough—merely the advocacy of rejection of the White Paper and the substitution for it of Mr. Gandhi's full nationalist demands. But the step was momentous nevertheless. It indicated an end to extreme "non-co-operation" a reversal of the policy of boycotting the Legislatures to which Congress has been committed for four years, since January, 1930. The question immediately arose, What would Mr. Gandhi say to this move? Some of the Delhi delegates seem to have argued that it did not matter much what Mr. Gandhi said. They proposed to carry out the decision even against his wishes. Others were anxious to have his opinion first. In the event Mr. Gandhi himself removed all difficulty. He gave the Swaraj party, with its programme of fighting the elections, his complete blessing. This left, however, one obvious anomaly. Mr. Gandhi is under a vow to suspend civil disobedience for himself till August. His followers, however, were left by last September's decision free to offer "individual" civil disobedience if they so chose. But the Indian Government made it clear that this partial withdrawal was by no means enough, and so long as Congress organisation lay under a ban it was hard to see how they could contest the elections as a political party. Mr. Gandhi has now removed the difficulty by advising the suspension by his followers of that programme of disobedience he has already temporarily renounced for himself. The road to Congress participation in the Indian Parliament now seems to be clear.

Mr. Gandhi, of course, denies that his "advice" has any connection with the decision of the Delhi leaders. He asserts that it was independently arrived at. Its aim is to "purge the "movement of any possibility of "internal decay." The Delhi leaders would, no doubt, profess the same aim. They know, most of them that the Congress organisation has been steadily going to pieces in recent months. They may not wish to see their party stultified any longer. We need not examine too closely the question whether it was they or Mr. Gandhi who "spoke first." The main thing is that for the first time in months or years there is a chance of Congress co-operation in India, of participation in the reforms, a chance which might, if wisely handled, grow into something better. Congress's own motives are clear enough. Elections for the Assembly will probably be held in the autumn. The new Assembly will have under its consideration the Select Committee's report. Was it right, the more farseeing of the Congress leaders have argued, that they should have no voice in that momentous discussion? Standing outside in the arid wilderness of disobedience there was the obvious risk that their case would go by default. They have wisely decided to avoid that risk, to make their voice heard, to press their claims by all the legitimate means in their power. There is room now for some answering gesture from Britain.

Swaraj And Co-operation

The "Times" says:—

Indian politics have suddenly taken an interesting turn. A little over a week ago a meeting of twenty-five leaders of the Congress Party was convened in Delhi to discuss their future policy with special reference to the situation created by the White Paper proposals. After two days' discussion they agreed to revive the All-India Swaraj Party and recommended that it should take part in the elections for the proposed All-Indian Federal Assembly with the object of securing the rejection of the White Paper and the repeal of various laws which aim at the suppression of terrorism. Mr. Gandhi to whom they communicated their views, has responded all the more readily to the wishes of the Delhi Conference since his policy of non-co-operation and civil disobedience has met with complete failure. He continues, it is true, to defend individual acts of civil disobedience on account of specific grievances; but, as an "expert in the making" on "satyagraha" or passive resistance, he considers that the party should leave the application of this "science" to him alone. With his usual candour he has explained the causes of the failure of the campaign of passive resistance during the last two years. According to this explanation "satyagraha,' though the greatest moral weapon in the human armoury, can only be successfully wielded by the devotee; its employment by the untrained and unspecialized militia of politics has failed to move the terrorist or the ruler; and so the party are advised to abandon it—at least for a time. In Bengal, Bombay, and Bihar the Mahatma's advice has been well received by the large body of "Right Wing" "Congressmen," who had already decided to enter the new Provincial Councils. The Left Wing are more critical, but the last word rests with the All-India Committee, and there are indications that some of its members would personally welcome the prospect of returning to more constructive politics from their wanderings in the wilderness of non-cooperation.

It is possible, therefore, that within a short time the Swarajists may be re-forming their ranks and preparing for the elections. In itself the abandonment of civil disobedience is of minor importance. Recent attempts to revive it have failed and Mr. Gandhi's tolerance of its suspension is consequently little more than a formality. But civil disobedience is so intimately connected with the policy of non-cooperation that one cannot be dissociated from the other. With the abandonment of "satyagraha" the Congress Party will be compelled to make their choice between a purely negative policy of boycotting the Legislatures—with no more opportunities of spectacular "martyrdom"—and a return to the constitutional fold. It is true that they are still pledged to work for 'purna swaraj"—that is, for complete independence, though the phrase has borne various interpretations—yet their decision to seek this end by constitutional means would nevertheless mark the revival of a spirit of political realism which has long been absent from their councils. The conclusion appears inevitable that any further boycott of the Central and Provincial Legislatures will lead straight to disunion. The recent formation of new parties, such as the Democratic Swaraj Party, is based upon the conviction of many local leaders that persistence in non-co-operation would be politically suicidal and that the approach of the reforms calls for organized attempts to get into touch with the electorate without loss of time. In these circumstances the longer the All-India Congress Committee take to arrive at a decision the greater will be the probability of a serious revolt of these Swarajists, who are weary of what one of their newspapers unkindly describes as a "paralytic state of bewilderment."

DISARMING ITS SUBJECTS

Afghan Government's Important Step

PESHAWAR, April 22.

The Afghan Government is understood to have taken an important step to disarm its subjects.

In this connection the Governor of the Jalalabad Eastern Province has, it is reported, ordered restrictions in the possession of arms, rifles and revolvers. Armed Afghan subjects moving on the Grand Trunk Road will be severely dealt with.

ORDER ON SHINWARIS.

The Governor of Jalalabad is also reported to have made representations to the Shinwaris, demanding an early payment of the fines imposed by the authorities for their various past offences. He is also said to have stressed the need of the Shinwaris to send their children to the schools in greater numbers. The State bears all the expenses of the schools.

Major S. C. Searle, the Political Agent to the Khyber, left for Kabul to-day on a pleasure trip.—A. P.

'WITNESS OF THE WEST'

Education And Development Of The Child

(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Sind)
(By Mail.)

Addressing a meeting of the "Teachers' Union" in the Sakhi Mira School Building on Wednesday evening, Vaswani continued his exposition of "Witness of the West" in the world of Education. He developed the ideas, specially, of two eminent persons.—Henri Fabre of France and Dr. Montessori.

Fabre the great scientist taught truths which had great value in the field of education. Three of them were:—(1) work hard (2) observe and love the little ones. Darwin rightly called Fabre the "incomparable observer." Fabre observed in sympathy little insects the beetle and ants. In one of his books Fabre speaks of the "courtships of the scorpions." A teacher in the school would feel the joy of her work if she would observe and love the little girls in her charge.

FAITH IN GOD.

(3) faith in God:—Fabre had intense faith in God. It was with him not a lip-belief. In a beautiful passage, he said:—'I cannot say I believe in God: I see Him. Without Him I understand nothing: without Him all is darkness. I regard athiesm as a mania. It is a malady of the age. You could take my skin from me more easily than my faith in God." Vaswani said a teacher inspired by fervent faith in God could do much to draw out the hidden powers of her pupils.

MONTESSORI SYSTEM

Another 'Witness of the West,' Vaswani said was Dr. Montessori. Vaswani pointed out how that Italian doctor of medicine took to education. Her studies in biology and physiology helped her in her new educational work. Her experiments with children from asylums and deficient children succeeded and spread the Montessori movement in Europe and America. The basis of the Montessori movement was faith in the life-force and individual power of the student. Vaswani urged that schools in India needed the inspiration of this idea,—faith in life-force of the student. There was a hidden "shakti," a life-force in every student. And it could not be drawn out by repression or fear. The life-energy of the child could only be evoked by sympathy and love.

MR. BEKE ARRESTED

Karadhkar, Meenakhi And 8 Others Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHALOPUR, April 21.

To day the atmosphere seemed to be quiet on all the mills till noon. But at about 4-30 the lorry of armed police usually patrolling in the city, stopped at a short distance from the Foujdar Chavadi and one officer with a policeman arrested Mr. Beke.

Karadkar Meenakhi and eight others were sentenced to 4 months rigorous imprisonment each with fine of 200 Rs. for the first two and Rs. 50 for the remaining. The case against Ballwalla is not taken up as yet.

"STATUTORY RAILWAY BOARD NOT WANTED"

Indian Merchants Chamber Resents So-Called "Political Interferences"

In the course of a letter to the Government of India, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber writes:—

The Committee of this Chamber have considered the sketch proposals, as they are called, for the future administration of Indian Railways, which are contained in a report of the Committee which was appointed by the Secretary of State for India to consider a scheme prepared by him in consultation with the Government of India to give effect to certain principles laid down by His Majesty's Government. These principles, which were mentioned first in the introduction to the White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms, laid it down that while the Federal Government would necessarily exercise a general control over railway policy the actual control of the administration of State Railways in India, including those worked by Companies, should be placed by the Constitution Act in the hands of a Statutory Railway Board so composed and with such powers as would ensure that it was in a position to perform its duties upon business principles and without being subject to political interference.

So far as my Committee are aware neither the proposal nor the scheme was discussed at any of the Round Table Conferences, excepting cursorily and even now the scheme has been issued in a sketchy form by the Committee above referred to. The public in this country has not, therefore, got any other material to consider excepting this report.

TOO MANY SAFEGUARDS.

This Committee should like to express, in the first instance, their serious apprehensions at the development of the whole project. "Pari passu" with the discussion of the new Constitution for India, there has been a consideration of so many safeguards in favour of alien vested interests in trade and services, that virtually there will be very little of real and effective self-Government in the Constitution when it comes to be placed on the Statute-Book and worked in this country. As if all these safeguards were not sufficient, there has been this new device thought of,—a Statutory Railway Board—by those who did not want to pass any real authority in Indian hands, and who wanted that the present position of advantage and power enjoyed by the Britishers should be fully retained. There is otherwise no meaning in proposing at present and before the new Federal Legislature is established, to set up a Statutory Railway Authority which will, to all appearances not be amenable to the Legislature nor will be under the Federal Government.

The Secretary of State has stated, in his Memorandum, four alternative courses in connection with the question whether the Statutory Railway Authority should be set up by British or by the Indian Legislature. This Committee is of opinion that when the proper time comes for such legislation, the last course only is one which should be adopted, viz: the matter should be left entirely to the new Indian Legislature. We are opposed to the establishment of a Statutory Railway Authority till constitutional changes establishing responsibility to the Legislature have been passed. Authority will not be repugnant to Indian opinion as reflected in the criticism of the working of Railways hitherto.

WHAT'S "POLITICAL INTERFERENCE"?

My Committee cannot understand why a fetish is being made of the so-called "political interference" in this case as was done with regard to the Reserve Bank. By political interference is meant, obviously, interference only of the Indian Legislature, while the interference of the Secretary of State, as it has been experienced in the past and often against Indian interests, is not deemed to be political interference. The interference on the part of the Secretary of State will be political interference "par exelcio" of a very grave and serious character as it will tend to continue the management of the Railways, as they are at present being managed, in the interests more of others than of this country.

This Committee have felt it for a long time that the Railway Department of the Government of India has not, on all occasions worked in the interests of Indian trade and industries. Often, in answer to the plea that the Railway Board should look to the development of Indian trade and industries in their administration of Indian Railways, the reply has been given that the Railway Department should be worked commercially, and it was therefore competent to over-ride declared policy of Government and to defeat intentions avowed by Executive Councillors in the Legislature. It is this narrow view of the duties of the Railway Board which has operated against the development of Indian trade and industries. It is with a view to ensure that the new Statutory Railway Authority should not perpetuate the present false position and harmful policy that we have suggested that the Statutory Railway Authority should be under a responsible Minister in the Indian Legislature. Instances are not wanting in other British Dominions where the Railways are amenable to the full control of the popular Government.

CONTRASTS

A comparative study of these proposals and the constitutional devices provided in other Dominions for the administration of Railways throws the helplessness of India into bold relief. The nearest parallel instance of a Parliamentary Act providing for the constitution of a Statutory Railway Board is afforded by the Dominion of South Africa. But even there the Act which was passed in 1909 provides that, "subject to the authority of the Governor-General in Council, the control and management of the railways, ports and harbours of the Union shall be exercised thruogh a Board consisting of not more than 3 Commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and a Minister of the State, who shall be Chairman." A subsequent Act passed in 1916 definitely settled the interpretaton of the original statutory provision by providing that "the management and working of the Railways and Harbours, shall subject to the control of the Minister, be carried out by the General Manager, who shall be governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame after consultation with the Board." This in South Africa ministerial responsibility in regard to the administration of Railways is not only real but is also complete. In Canada, railways are similarly amenable to the full control of the Dominion Government, the railway administrative agency in that country known as the Board of Railway Commissioners having been established by the Dominion Government itself. The railway administration however has been kept free from interference by the Dominion Parliament which has provided for an appeal from the Board of Commissioners to the Supreme Court on all points of law, subject to the permission of the former. In Australia the administration of railway belonging either to the Federation or the States is governed by statutes passed respectively by the Federal or the State Governments.

TAX-FREE MODEL TOWN SCHEME

Committee Says It Is Impossible Of Fulfilment

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Thirteen years ago plans for a 'Model Town" in Lahore suburbs were laid down and the Founder-Secretary expressed the hope that it would be a tax-free town.

That hope is not possible of fulfilment, according to the report of a committee consisting of the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Punjab, the Assistant Registrar and the Financial Adviser to the Punjab Cooperative Department, on the working of the model town.

THE SOLE TAX.

The sole tax collected is a levy called municipal charges, assessed at 2½ per cent of the cost of construction of the members' houses and recovered at the time of construction once and for all. This tax has been realised and spent year by year, though it is not recurring income and will cease altogether when construction of houses ceases. After surveying the finances of the Model Town, the report observes:

DOES NOT SEEM POSSIBLE.

"We consider that the electrical, water-supply and school departments should be made self-supporting and that members should pay a cess to cover street lighting, watch and ward (if this is necessary) and conservancy. The boast of the Founder-Secretary Diwan Khem Chand, that the model town should be a tax free town, does not appear to be possible of fulfilment."

The report strongly criticises the financial position and management and proposes changes in the constitution of the Model Town Society, which is incharge of the affairs of the town.—A. P.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS
April 21.
Tairea, Greece, Durban.
Varela, Mooltan, Busrah.

DEPARTURES
April 22.
Warialda, Woodroff, Rangoon.
Japan, Mogmueson. Rangoon.
Trenenfels, Jager, Karachi.
British Premier, Osley, Abadan.
Risaldar, Gordon, Abadan.
Gogra, Marsh, Moulmein.
April 23.
City of Calcutta, Henderson, Liverpool.
Conte Rosso, Verbes, Trieste.

LOADING.
April 21.
Steamer Jalaratan for Rangoon.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Tairea for Durban.
Steamer City of Calcutta for Liverpool.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Tairea:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Tairea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Warialda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warialda, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Japan:—The L Edwards, Ltd steamer Japan, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S Trenenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Trenenfels, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. British Premier:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Premier sailed yesterday for Abadan with a general cargo.

S.S. Risaldar:—The T M Coy's steamer Risaldar, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Gogra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gogra, sailed on Saturday for Moulmein, with ballast.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 21.

S.S. Weissenfels for Hamburg:—266 bags gum karaya S Khetsey and Co; 140 bags gum karaya D Mavji and Co; 158 bags gum olibanum E Yalimohamad and Co; 35 bags gum olibanum J Mansi and Co; 64 bales cotton fly R Pallanji.

For Rotterdam:—108 bags kang grain S M Rajgor and Co.

For Antwerp:—129 bales hemp K J Kapadia and Co; 50 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co; 257 bags copper slags V G Sonawala and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

For Aarhus:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes H A K Oomerbhoy.

For Osla:—10 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Gothenburg:—50 bales cotton thread waste and 5 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 112 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Conte Rosso for Alexandretta:—17 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—14 bales cotton yarn A H Diab; 30 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.

For Jaffa:—9 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—10 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co., Ltd; 800 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 201 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 100 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, Ltd; 400 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, April 21.

S.S. City of London, agents K Nixon and Co, from Liverpool:—20 cases ale; 50 cases beer; 123 cases whisky; 25 cases hammers; 188 cases tiles; 70 cases silk yarn; 57 cases cheese; 126 cases cisterns; 371 cases e'ware; 389 cases wagons; 40 cases glassware; 1606 cases motor car covers; 40 cases gum; 150 cases insulators; 25 cases casings; 58 cases biscuits; 15 cases cigarettes; 672 cases machinery; 119 cases paper; 80 bags cellulose; 83 drums chemicals; 75 drums colour; 100 drums asphalt; 75 drums pitch; 68 drums dyes; 1076 bundles galvd sheets; 94 bundles steel plates; 80 bundles steel rods; 520 bundles bars; 45 bundles wire; 68 cases chocolate; 57 cases roofing; 182 cases newspapers; 400 cases cotton piece goods; 114 cases cottons; 78 cases cotton yarns; 50 bundles y.m. sheets; 400 bundles y.m. circles.

From Glasgow:—39 cases cotton piece goods; 75 cases cottons; 30 cases preserves; 95 cases cisterns; 586 cases sewing machinery and parts; 443 bundles tubes; 66 cases whisky; 214 bundles circles; 80 bundles joists; 460 bundles galvd sheets.

From Port Said:—76 bales cotton; 150 cases artificial silk thread.

S.S. Burdwan, agents M M and Co, from Kobe:—75 cases cotton goods; 471 cases apples; 65 cases rayon piece goods; 47 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed piece goods; 50 pkgs. tea; 50 cases canvas shoes; 40 cases glassware.

From Shanghai:—32 cases silk yarn; 38 cases tea.

From Hongkong:—50 pkgs. fire crackers; 50 rls matting; 100 bags sugar candy; 28 cases paper.

From Canton:—23 cases fans; 215 bales raw silk.

From Penang:—95 slabs tin; 821 bags pearl tapioca; 203 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—3243 bags copra; 21 bales raw silk; 70 hic tea; 60 drums lub oil; 46 bundles mattress fibre; 134 cylinders cocoanut oil.

S.S. Baroda, agents M M and Co., from Mohmerah:—185 bags gum; 65 bundles attari.

From Bushire:—29 bags gum, 18 bags Q seeds; 30 bags senee: wood; 60 bags roots; 24 bags almonds.

From B'Abbas:—94 bags raisin; 13 bags poppy seeds.

From Muscat:—755 bags dates; 32 bags sardines; 1 bundle gold.

From Gwadar:—10 pkgs. mats; 37 pkgs. dry fish.

From Dubai:—6 tins specie.

From Verawal:—256 bales cotton; 1 bundle specie.

From Mangrole:—1 bundle specie.

S.S. Jalaveera, agents S S N Co. from Rangoon:—25526 bags rice.

From Cochin:—20 bundles mats.

From Calicut:—1264 bales cotton.

From Tellicherry:—400 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. Gogra, agents M M and Co, from Bassim:—73151 bags rice; 2250 bags paddy.

From Calicut:—198 bags coffee; 54 bags cocoanuts; 488 jottas mangoes; 517 bales cotton; 125 hic tea.

From Tellicherry:—300 bags cocoanuts.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for fort-night ended 15th April 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3 36 00 000
Capital Paid up	1 68 00 000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	70 00 000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.,	21 57 76 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2 90 23 000
Rupees	26 85 99 000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	4 02 51 000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2 67 06 000
Bills Discounted	65 46 000
Lands & Buildings	1 11 24 000
Sundries including branch adjustments	2 40 68 000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper. Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	15.99 04 000
Rupees	26 85 99 000

MAHARAJA AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

BARODA (By Mail)

H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar has disallowed the amendments proposed by the State Legal Adviser, imposing certain restrictions, to the recent Legislation preventing disproportionate marraiges, with the following comment:—

"We should not overdo social legislation. Society should be strong enough to purge itself of such abuses without depending on Government to pass laws."—A. P.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

Geneva Efforts To Suppress It By International Action

GENEVA. (By Air Mail.)

Considering the international ramifications of the iniquitous traffic in women and children, its suppression is really a matter calling for the co-operation of the world's Governments and their peoples. The League of Nations initiated its labours for the suppression of traffic in women and children in 1921. An International Conference was convened to strengthen and extend the Agreements of 1904 and 1910 against the traffic to which even prior to the creation of the League, a number of States had acceeded. In 1933, the Convention framed in 1921 was further supplemented by a new Convention prohibiting the international traffic of women of full age to be employed, even with their consent, for immoral purposes in another country. Requested by the Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People, the Council instituted two extensive enquiries to determine the nature and extent of the traffic in different parts of the world. The first, financed by the American Bureau of Social Hygiene, in 1924, made a three-year investigation mostly in the Western countries, including the Americas. The other one has recently submitted its report on the investigation in the Far East. The reports are valuable documents which have supplied useful data for the effective conduct of the campaign against the traffic. Other measures recommended by the League in relation to this subject are firstly the Convention if 1923 against obscene publications and secondly the reform of penal administration the Assembly of 1933 having recommended the Governments to apply standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners as framed by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission. The problems of assistance to indigent aliens, repatriation and the execution of maintenance and obligations abroad are also being studied since 1933.

UNIQUE FEATURES

It is a matter for immense gratification, with promise of its extension to other fields of League's activities, that the Governments and the voluntary organisations have worked in this matter in perfect co-operation, each recognising fully the value of the efforts of the other in attaining the common object. Another unique feature of this department of activity is that in the work of the voluntary organisations the women have taken the leading part in initiating measures carrying through various programmes of social welfare and proposing to Governments the lines for future action. In this connection the work done by Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi of Madras in pressing for legislation (passed in 1930) for the closing of brothels in that City, which has since been extended to the other parts of the province as also the earnest labours of the Madras Vigilance Assoiation in the cause deserve particular mention. They are recorded in the report prepared by Mrs Nevile Rolfe on the effect of the closing of the brothels in certain sea-port towns and Crown Colonies in the British Empire, and which is to be presented to the League's Committee in Geneva when it meets on 10th April.

SURVEY OF REPORTS

The various reports that are to be presented before the Committee give the results of the measures in force so far for the suppression of the traffic, the new factors that have come into view during the year in course of work and propose what can be done in the future to strengthen the campaign. They may be summarised by indicating their chief features and recommendations on the preventive, protective and penal aspects of the problem. The International Union of Catholic Women's Associations presents in its report the question as to how far unemployment is a determining factor in prostitution. Investigations have so far revealed results so contradictory that no definite general conclusions can be drawn. Poverty hereditary taint lack of education and absence of home life are generally considered as predisposing causes. The Jewish Association welcomes the League's Convention of doing away with the age limit, and recommends that it may be extended to the traffic that takes place within the country itself, particularly in regulationist countries.

"SIMPLY ILLUSORY"

The report of the Women's International Organisations is outspoken in characterising State regulation or licensing of prostitution as "simply an illusory measure of safety" as is for total prohibition. The report of Mrs. Neville-Rolfe, already referred to, gives illuminating facts on the results of closing the brothels on public health, general social conditions, and on the inmates of the brothels. The Swedish Committee is original and downright to include man also in the educational and penal programme relating to prostitution. In a word it asks the authorities to abolish the prevailing discrimination in morals. Almost all the voluntary organisations are strong in recommending women police in putting down the evil, while the Congress of the International Council of Women in Stockholm last year proposed an enquiry into the systems adopted by the various Governments in Women's prisons.

An International Congress on Social Morals is to meet in Budapest in next October. The object is to study prostitution, its causes and its remedies, and pay special attention to the examination of modern methods of observation and rehabilitation followed both by the State and private organisations. The results of the deliberations of the ensuing Committee of the League on the traffic in women and children, and of this International Congress in Budapest, ought to prove of mutual benefit, and together help in a united drive against one of the worst ills of the world.

U. S. SILVER LEGISLATION

Imperative For Revival Of Business Says Senator King

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Senator King before entering the White House declared that the delegation has planned to tell President Roosevelt that silver legislation this session is "Imperative for the revival of business, settlement of debt problem and providing a necessary circulating medium." He said the Silver Committee would meet again, probably on Monday, to determine its policy after learning the President's attitude.—

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

There was a thorough discussion of the whole world monetary question including gold and silver and there would be further conferences declared an official announcement at the end of the conference while Mr. Harrison, Silver advocate, described the Conference as the most sympathetic.

"If it necessary to have legislation I think we can get together on a satisfactory bill."

Senator King said, "We canvassed the subject from all angles."—Reuter's Special.

DIRECT LOANS TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Roosevelt Approves Of Black-Glass Plan

WASHINGTON, April 20.

President Roosevelt has approved of the Black-Glass plan for direct loans to the industry by the Federal Reserve Banks.

Industrial Advisory Committees will be established in each Feleral Reserve District to advise on prospective loans, which will be limited to a period of five years.

Representative Black and Senator Glass have been authorised to push the legislation through the Congress.—Reuter.

Refusal To Cash Cheques

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Some Washington diplomats are unable to obtain funds owing to the refusal of certain bankers to cash cheques drawn on countries in default to the United States Government. The refusal is based on the recent Johnson Bill for forbidding granting of credit to loan defaulters. Bankers contend that the cashing of cheques is tantamount to granting credit. The Attorney-General has been asked for ruling in

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN INDIAN MILLS

The following is a statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India issued by the Central Cotton Committee:—

(Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act 1923 by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

British India: During March 1934 162,259; During March 1933 161,373; Since 1st September 1933 1,123,849; During corresponding period last year 1,198,686.

Indian States: During March 1934 31,962; During March 1933 29,228; Since 1st September 1933 219,399; During corresponding period last year 218,571.

Total India: During March 1934 194,221; During March 1933 190,601; Since 1st September 1933 1,343,248; During corresponding period last year 1,417,257.

CHINA'S CLAIM

Anxious To Abolish Foreign Privileges

There is no probability of a resumption of negotiations over the extra-territorial privileges granted to foreigners in China, although the Chinese Government have recently reminded Whitehall that abolition is desired, says the "News Chronicle" Diplomatic correspondent.

Anglo-Chinese relations are governed by the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858 and the Mackay Treaty of 1902. They both run for periods of ten years and may be revised at the request of either party within six months after the end of each of these decennial periods.

Negotiations for a new commercial treaty began in 1929, but it was soon realised that no real progress could be made unless the question of extraterritoriality were discussed. Considerable agreement had been reached, but various events, including the Japanese bombardment of Shanghai, brought discussions to an end.

China is now anxious to remind Great Britain and the United States of the importance she attaches to this question.

One of the principal obstacles to agreement has always been the doubt whether foreigners would receive fair treatment in Chinese courts. I gather in Chinese circles in London that particular attention has been paid recently to the appointment of wellpaid judges, who have had European or American training, in all cities where there is a large foreign colony.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 21.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels April/May sellers 18/0

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels April/May sellers 18/0

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels April/May sellers 22/0

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, April 21.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apl./May nominal 6/10-1/2

C. & F. Bombay per cwt Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 21.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 20.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 21.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	137
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India	49
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	79-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	79-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York April 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

SEEDS.
London, April 21.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9 3-9.

PRESENT PERIOD ASSESSMENT EXTENDED

BARODA (By Mail)

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar has passed orders extending the period of current and revision rates of assessment, respectively in Okhamandal Taluka (of Amreli District) and Patan Taluka (of Mehesana District) which expires of the end of July, 1936 to the end of July 1939, in an all-sided and sympathetic consideration of prevailing circumstances. —A. P.

American Cotton Market

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 21.

May 1934	11.59
July 1934	11.69
October 1934	11.83
December 1934	11.95
January 1935	11.99
March 1935	12.07
Middling Spot	11.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 21.

May 1934	11.61
July 1934	11.68
October 1934	11.82
Middling Spot	11.77

NEW YORK.
New York, April 21.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	——
October 1934	——
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	——
October 1934	——

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 21.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
April 1934		5.87
May 1934		5.87
June 1934		5.87
July 1934		5.87
August 1934	5.86	5.85
September 1934		5.83
October 1934	5.80	5.81
November 1934		5.80
December 1934		5.80
January 1935		5.80
February 1935		5.80
March 1935		5.81
April 1935		5.80
Middling Spot		6.18

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 21.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
May 1934	8.04
July 1934	8.06
October 1934	8.03
November 1934	8.03
December 1934	8.01
January 1935	8.01
F G. F. Spot	8.26

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 21.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.68
Fine (Good Staple)	4.83
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.98
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.63
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.78
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.93
BENGAL —	
Good	3.39
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.49
Fine	3.59
Superfine	3.66

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 21.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.03
Amsterdam	7.53-1/2
Brussels	21.86
Madrid	36.34
Milan	60.09
Berne	15.75-1/2
Paris	77.34
Prague	123.00
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.16 7/8

LONDON METALS.
London, April 21

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/4
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	239-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 21

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. 5-15/16 sellers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, April 21.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers £18 4-1/2

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/9

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 21.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19.34

LINSEED.
London, April 21.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton April/May sellers £11-3-9.

Linseed La Plata, c. i. Hull, per ton, April/May sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £11-8-9.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, April 20.

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1932/33	Week 1933	
Total insight (excluding linters)	10,965	145	11662	127	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters),	4,574	119	4205	115	"
Exports from U.S. Ports	6,408	88	6480	110	"
Of which to Japan	1,492	12	1351	23	"
Of which to China	230	1	245	1	"
Of which to Great Britain	1115	23	1109	15	"
Of which to Germany	1,273	17	1443	30	"
Stock at New York	——	79	——	198	"
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	3051	——	4234	"
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	1523	——	1773	"
World's Visible Supply	——	9340	——	10353	"
Of which American Cotton	——	6899	——	8478	"
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters).	10619	247	9988	287	"
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7010	76	7739	72	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, April 20.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady throughout the week offtake being on a moderate scale. Ready Sugar Prices for Swadeshi Sugars declined by about 1 to 2 annas during the week but at the close of the week they were improved by about an anna per cwt. It is reported that the Importers booked about 1350 tons Java including 300 tons April shipment at about Rs. 4/3, about 450 tons July/Sept at about Rs. 4/3/6 and about 600 tons April c.i.f. Malbar coast at about Rs. 4/3/6.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14/3 and Rs. 14/2; March Rs. 4/4 and Rs. 4/3/6 April/May Rs. 4/3/3 and 4/2/6; July/Sept Rs. 4/4 and Rs. 4/3/6.

African Ready Rs. 14/2 and Rs. 14/0/6.

Britania Rs. 16/13 and Rs. 16/12.

British Refined Sugar Rs. 14/10 and Rs. 14/6.

Swadeshi Sugars Rs. 13/11 to 14/6/6 and Rs. 13/10 to 14/5.

Foreign Market:—New York prices declined by about 2 points during the week and Raw Sugar Prices in London Terminal market advanced by about 2½d. per cwt. 'Nivas' in Java reduced their limits by 10 cents to F. 4/- and it is reported that business of about 5000 tons has been done at that rate.

Arrivals:—There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week but 5000 bags were received from the interior during the week. SS Nizam, SS Arabia and s.s Gambada are expected to arrive on about the 22nd April, 24th April and 6th May with about 11000; 5000 and 7500 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazaar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/3 per cwt FBH.

Transhipment Rs. 4/8 per cwt FBH.

Shipment ss Nizam Rs. 4/4/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment March Rs. 4/4 per cwt FBH.

Shipment April/May Rs. 4/3/3 per cwt FBH.

Shipment July/Sept Rs. 4/3/9 per cwt FBH.

African Sugar:Ready Rs. 14/1 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:-Ready Rs. 16/12 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar:-Ready Rs. 14/6 per cwt.

Swadeshi Sugars:—Birla Mill Rs. 14/1 per cwt.

Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/5 per cwt.

Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/4 per cwt.

Dourala Sugar Works Rs. 14/1 per cwt.

Pilibhit Mill Rs. 13/11 per cwt.

Cawnpori Gutala Mill Rs. 20/10 per 6 mnds.

Tone—Steady

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1934

U. P. Congressmen Demand Full Session

Present A. I. C. C. Not Representative, Says Tandon

RANCHI, NO SUITABLE PLACE FOR MEETING

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

There is a strong feeling among the United Provinces Congressmen that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should be called as soon as possible in view of the recent political developments.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, who has just returned from Allahabad, agrees with the above view and does not consider Ranchi a suitable place.

"A. I. C. C. NOT REPRESENTATIVE"

The question of council entry, in Mr. Tandon's opinion, should be decided by a full session of the Congress. The present A. I. C. C. can hardly be considered to represent the opinion of Congress workers in the country, was the view expressed by Mr. Tandon.—A.P.

NO REPLY FROM CONSUL-GENERAL

Kabul Prisoners' Advocate Sends Reminder

LAHORE, April, 22.

L. Sham Lal, Advocate, President, Kabul Prisoners' Defence Committee, it might be remembered, sent a letter and a telegram to the Afghan Consul-General, Delhi in connection with the case of Gurmukh Singh and Prithvi Singh. No reply having been received from the Afghan Consul-General, L Sham Lal has sent him the following:—

"Sir, I sent you a telegram giving the reasons why a counsel from India should be allowed to defend Gurmukh Singh and Prithvi Singh. I also sent you a letter to that effect. I have not received any reply from you. I shall feel much obliged if you would kindly favour me with an early reply."

"My committee also desires to send some money to Gurmukh Singh and Prithvi Singh for their ordinary expenses. Please let me know if I should send the money to you and whether you would make it available to the abovementioned prisoners."—United Press.

Appeal For Help For Defence Of Kabul Prisoners

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

An appeal has been issued on behalf of the Kabul Prisoners Defence Committee, Lahore, for subscriptions for the defence of Gurmukh Singh and Prithvi Singh, the Sikh prisoners who are stated to be awaiting trial in Kabul. The appeal "inter alia" says:

"If the Afghan Government allow a counsel from India—which according to international practice they should—to defend them, some eminent counsel will have to be sent. Evidence for the defence will have to be collected from different countries and arrangements will have to be made to transmit correct news about their trial. We may also have to send some persons to Afghanistan to watch the trial."

The appeal states that the prisoners went as political refugees to Afghanistan and are to be prosecuted on a charge of sedition in Afghanistan.—A. P.

Viceroy's Executive Council Meetings

NEW DELHI April 21.

There was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council today

It is understod that a series of meetings will take place at Simla next week with a view to disposing of a great deal of urgent business pending before the Viceroy goes home on leave.—A. P.

LAVAN PRASAD'S TRIAL

Complaint Lodged Under Section 124 A.

JAMNAGAR, April 21.

Notice to show cause why Mr. Lavan Prasad should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping peace and good behaviour under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code, came for hearing this morning at 8-30 a.m. when he was brought before the Court.

When asked by the Court what he had to say, he informed the Judge of his intention to write a note to His Highness the Maharaja to make sure whether His Highness the Maharaja was aware of these proceedings against him, and whether these proceedings were initiated with the full future considerations.

After a few questions and answers and referring to the law books, Mr. Lavan Prasad stated in writing that he would show cause after khowing the specific instances, that are believed to be likely to disturb the public tranquility, when the evidence is led in.

All his relatives were present in the Court, who were freely allowed to talk with him.

COMPLAINT UNDER SEC. 124A

A complaint is lodged against him under Section 124 (A) on the basis of certain letters and articles written and published by him and others found in his possession, at the time of a search, purporting to preach hatred or contempt against His Highness the Maharaja and his Government and to excite the feelings of disaffection within the meaning of the section and a warrant has already been served.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Bhagvanji Devjee, conducted the proceedings, while the accused defended himself

The hearing of the charge under sedition has been fixed for May 2.—United Press

IS IT SUICIDE?

Pensioner Found Dead With Bundle Of Currency Notes

NAGPUR, April 20.

With a bundle of hundred rupee currency notes in hand and the mouth gagged with rags, thus rendering himself incapable of shouting for help a 60-year old Government pensioner named Ramaswami was found dead at Kamptee in broadlight by soaking his clothes in spirit and setting fire to them.

Before help could reach Ramaswami had been charred to death with the half-burnt currency notes in his hand.—A. P.

LONGEST SESSION ON RECORD

Govt. Do Not Suffer Any Defeat

PARTY SYSTEM IN ASSEMBLY ONLY IN NAME

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 21.

At long last the session of the Assembly concluded to-day. It was deprived of the finishing touch by the inability of Government to announce their decision regarding dissolution, but Sir Frank Noyce's observations made incidentally gave the house an idea of the coming events, when he accepted Sir Leslie Hudson's suggestion for a review of the administration of the road development fund at the end of three years. Sir Frank said he did not know how long it would take for their successor Government to come into being, and thought during the next three years the present Government might be in power, and if so Government would re-examine the matter.

Perhaps the most fitting ending to the Sessions was the handsome tribute paid to Sir B. L. Mitter, leader of the House, following the tribute paid yesterday to Sir George Schuster. These two familiar figures would be missed the next session.

LONGEST ON RECORD

The Assembly session, which concluded to-day, is the longest on record and also the only session in the annals of the Assembly in which Government did not suffer any defeat. Even during the special session on the Reserve Bank Bill the Assembly was able to carry some amendments against Government, but in this session Government had its way all along. Not that Government proposals went through unchanged, but such changes were those which Government accepted as gestures to the popular side, or as a demonstration of its "fair play."

PARTY SYSTEM DEFUNCT?

Another feature of this session is that not a single question was made a party issue by any of the Indian parties in the House so, so that the party system was only in name and yielded no practical results.

WHY DEPEND ON GOVT. TO PASS LAWS?

Gaekwar Withholds Sanction To Social Measure

BARODA, April 21.

It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda has withold his sanction to the Act prohibiting marriages between old men and young girls, a common evil prevailing in many castes in Gujarat and Kathiawad.

In passing the orders His Highness remarked: "We should overdo social legislation. Society should be strong enough to purge itself of such abuses without depending on Government to pass laws."—United Press.

6 PATHANS INJURED IN FREE FIGHT

RANGOON, April 21.

News has reached here of 6 Pathans being seriously injured in a free fight and removed to the Yenangyaung Hospital yesterday afternoon.

It transpires that there arose a quarrel between the Pathans on the Phaungdasthi Pagoda Platform over a trifling matter. The fight developed and took a serious form when Dah and Lathi were freely used.

Later the police arrived on the spot and brought the situation under control.—United Press.

The Governor-General-in-Council has directed that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall assemble at Simla with the sanction of H. Majesty's Government.

Mr. D. F. Kapadia, B.A., M.Sc., (Tech.) Manchester, Textile Physicist and Technologist of the Technological Research Laboratory, I.C.C.C., has been appointed Head of the Department of Textile Manufactures at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

YET ANOTHER ARMED DACOITY

25 Arrested With Ammunition & Stolen Property

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Another armed dacoity is reported from Ewana about fifteen miles from Delhi

It appears that one Hukmi Jat on waking up at night, saw two men one of whom was armed with gun, standing outside his house while four others were inside ransacking the place. The dacoits fired four times but no one was injured.

The gang decamped with some cash and jewellery.

This is the third armed dacoity in this neighbourhood this month. About 23 dacoits have been arrested with arms and ammunitions and stolen property.—A.P.

Armed Dacoits Make Away With Cash & Jewellery

NOAKHALI, April 21.

Report of an armed dacoity in which cash and jewellery of considerable worth were looted by a gang numbering 40 at point of guns and documents were destroyed has reached here from village Ghosekamta.—(United Press.)

Alleged Strangling Of Woman

RANGOON, April 21.

Maungtin of Sakangyi in Tharrawaddy District, it is alleged, strangled his wife to death due to a quarrel over some pottery works.

The deceased's father has reported the matter to the police.

The accused is absconding.—United Press.

Demand On Vidyapith Ex-Registrar

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

The Mamlatdar has issued a notice against Mr. Narhari Parikh, the ex-registrar of the Gujarat Vidyapith who is now in jail, to pay land revenue amounting to Rs. 23 in respect of the Vidyapith land.

The police took possession of the Vidyapith property and it is now being used as a hospital.—A.P.

Schuster Bound For Simla

NEW DELHI, April 21.

Sir George Schuster, whose original intention was to go straight to Bombay from Delhi, is now going to Simla to attend the Council meetings and will now depart for Bombay from Simla.—A. P.

A common meeting place for Indians in Colombo where they could have the usual conveniences and amenities of social life was opened yesterday evening at Colpetty by Mr. T. L. R. Chandran, Agent of the Government of India, in Ceylon.

ALLEGATION AGAINST POLICE

Girl Says, She Was Beaten Severely And Kept Standing Whole Night

LAHORE, April 22.

Serious allegations of police torture were made to-day before the Additional District Magistrate by a virgin Muslim girl against Devi Chand, Sub-Inspector, Sardar Khan Head Constable and three other constables and also a City Kotwal and a Sikh Sub-Inspector whose name she did not know.

"BEATEN SEVERELY."

The complainant alleged that a fortnight ago in the course of investigation of a theft case her whole family was summoned to the Police Post at Tibbi, where she was separated from the rest, beaten severely by Sub-Inspector Devi Chand and kept standing the whole night along with other members of her family. Her father next morning, it was alleged, pawned her ornaments and paid the Police officials Rs. 50 as ransom.

A few days later, the Police again demanded from them another sum of Rs. 50. The complainant sold her ear and finger rings and paid the amount.

Then came the police for a third time and removed their utensils and other house-hold things.

DENIED ADMISSION.

On Thursday last they went to the Police Superintendent's Office for filing a complaint but they were not allowed to get in and while they were returning home her father was again arrested.

The Court recorded the statement and sent the same to the Superintendent of Police for proper enquiry.—United Press.

POISON IN MEAL

Wife Taken Into Custody

LAHORE, April 22.

Timely aid of the Doctors of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, saved the life of a Sikh patient to whom his wife is alleged to have administered poison in the meals.

It is alleged that Sant Singh was undergoing treatment for a long time in the Mayo Hospital for a throat disease. His wife, Sorankaur, brought him meal yesterday as usual. He partook half of the meal when his suspicion was aroused due to a peculair taste of the meal. He sent the unfinished meal for medical examination, which to his horror revealed extra doze of mercury in it.

Timely aid rendered by the hospital doctors saved his life.

The wife had been taken into police custody.—(United Press.)

LADY SCREAMS IN RUNNING COACH

Midnight Sensation In Sukkur.

SUKKUR, (Sind) April, 21.

A great mid-night sensation was caused at Sukkur when it was observed, a Hindu lady being kidnapped in a coach at top most speed. The screams of the lady attracted many on the scene who followed the coach on cycles.

A cyclist who was about to overtake the coach was struck with a sharp instrument which sent him reeling to the ground, sustaining grievous injuries.

The Police are investigating.—United Press.

LAKSHMI DEVI RELEASED

KARACHI, April 21.

Shrimathi Lakshmi Devi, the first Sindhi lady to court imprisonment in Congress movement was released from Yeravda jail, after serving a term of 2 years She arrived in Karachi by sea.

It might be recalled that while she was in jail her husband passed away and after a few days her mother also bade her farewell. Now she is alone to mourn the loss.—(United Press.)

Mr. Tewari Surprised At Dr. Mahmud's Attitude

Says, He Should Have Been Alive To Imperative Necessity Of Calling A. I. C. C. Meeting

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. Venkatesh Narayan Tewari, a Member of the All India Congress Committee, and a prominent U. P. Congressman, referring to Dr. Mahmud's recent statement said that he was not a little puzzled by it. He pointed out that he certainly did not ask Dr. Mahmud to convene a meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Ranchi, which in his opinion, would have been the most unsuitable place for such a meeting. He was, therefore surprised that Dr. Mahmud should have interpreted his request for a meeting of the Committee as a request for that meeting at Ranchi.

DR. MAHMUD'S DUTY

Refrring to the complaint that Dr. Mahmud has not received proper requisition for convening a meeting, Mr. Tewary said surely Dr. Mahmud should have been alive to the imperative necessity of calling such a meeting after Mahatma Gandhi had announced his twofold decisions, namely that the Civil Disobedience movement should be called off and that under the auspices of the newly formed Swaraj Party, Congressmen should be free to contest elections to the legislative bodies. "He should have our accord and on his own initiative have taken the necessary steps in this direction. I am sorry he did not do so. I am even more sorry that some of us went out of our way to point out to him what was his obvious duty."

SPECIAL CONGRESS?

Concluding Mr. Tewary was glad to have Dr. Mahmud's assurance that a special Congress would be held at an early date for dealing with the present situation and hoped that in that matter he would act with vigour and promptitude.—A. P.

GUJARAT CONGRESSMEN TO CONFER

Gandhiji's Statement And Attitude Of Govt.

BROACH, April 21.

It is understood that the Congressmen of Gujarat are meeting at Broach to discuss the situation created by (1) Mahatma's statement, (2) revival of Swarajya Party, (3) Government's attitude on the question.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabji, Dr. Sumant Mehta and other prominent leaders are likely to attend the conference.—United Press.

Brisk Enrolment At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

Brisk enrolment of four-anna members of the Congress is proceeding here, the intention presumably being to secure a majority at the open session of the National oCongress, if and when it is held.—A. P.

Rajen Babu To Confer With Mahatma

PATNA, April 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will meet Gandhiji at Katihar on the latter's return from Assam and accompany him to Patna via Muzaffarpore. He will along with Dr. Mahmud discuss with Mahatmaji the question of holding A.I.C.C. meeting or a Special Session of the Congress after which final steps in that direction would be taken.

Gandhiji arrives at Patna on the evening of April 24.—United Press.

Saksena Not Attending Swarajist Conference

LUCKNOW, April, 22.

In view of the resolutions which have been passed recently by the U.P. Congress workers conference at Lucknow, it is understood Babu Mohanlal Saksena is not going to attend the forthcoming Swarajist Conference to be held at Ranchi. —United Press."

RAJPUTANA CONGRESSMEN'S MEETING

APMER, (By Mail.)

An informal meeting of the prominent Congressmen of Rajputana has been convened here for some time at the end of this month to consider the situation created by Gandhiji's statement and Leader's decision at Delhi.

It is understood the meeting will endorse the decision of the Leaders.

MAHATMA'S TOUR.

Exact dates of Gandhiji's tour are not yet available, but it is practically decided that he will visit Ajmer-Merwara, either at the end of June or in the beginning of July next. The Provincial Board of the Harijan Seva Sangh has authorised Messrs. Shanker Lal Verma ,Dr. Kamath Bakliwal and Babu Nath Mahodaya to organise a reception Committee

An informal meeting of the Leading citizens interested have appointed Mr. Verma as convener of the meeting which will elect the Reception Committee. —A. P.

Malaviyaji In Lahore

LAHORE, April 21.

Pandit Malaviya arrived Lahore this morning en route to Rawalpindi where he presides over the Provincial Sanatan Dharma Conference. The Pandit stays today at Lahore.—A. P.

CARS FROM STATES IN BRITISH TERRITORY

Plea For Reciprocal Treatment

NEW DELHI, April 21.

At question time in the Assembly Mr. Harbilas Sarda asked if cars coming to the British Territory from the Indian States were subjected to any restrictions, if not would Government secure reciprocal treatment from the State authorities concerned.

Sir Harry Haig replied that the general conditions under which cars were brought temporarily into British India from States were prescribed in a notification of July 6, 1916. Certain local Governments had framed rules under the Motor Vehicles Act making provision for reciprocity with the Indian States in the matter of licensing and registration.—A.P.

Chakwal.—About a dozen goldsmiths at various places have been arrested on charge of counterfeiting coins.—United Press.

MRS. GOKUL KRISHNAROY ON FAST

Rajendra Babu Hurries To Purnea To Induce Her To Take Food

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, April 21.

Anxiety prevails in Congress circles over the condition of the widow of late Gokul Krishnaroy, a prominent Congressman of Purnea, who has given up all food and has resolved to take nothing since the death of her husband the other day at Purnea.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, on receipts of the news, gave up all local engagements, and left for Purnea last night. Mrs. Gokul Krishnaroy being a prominent worker herself is held in great esteem.

Rajendra Babu has also wired to Gandhiji informing him of her resolve, and it is hoped Gandhiji's message and Rajendra Babu's persuasion will induce her to change her mind.

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